THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 78. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON AT PETERSBURG, VA.

His View of the Situation—The Results of the War—Good Advice to Virginians, Etc. Etc.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express of Friday,

The Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, arrived in the city by the 3·20 train from Richmond yesterday afternoon, was received at the depot by General Stoneman, commanding the district, and others, and was escorted to Jarratt's Hotel, where he took apartments for the day and night.

During the afternoon he paid a brief visit to the main points of interest on the lines, accompanied by General Stoneman and friends; and upon his return he was solicited by a number of citizens to deliver an address before leaving the city. Although he had not anticipated such a thing, he consented to speak from the balcony of Jarratt's at 8 o'clock, whereupon bills were circulated to that effect throughout the city. The notice was sufficient to attract an immense number of colored people, and several hundred whites, including many of our leading and most substantial citizens. The balcony was thronged exclusively with white citizens. The assembly was illuminated by an improvisation of railroad lanterns and pine torches. When Mr. Wilson appeared on the balcony he was greeted with prolonged cheers. Upon being introduced to the meeting by Mayor Collier, he proceeded in a plain, unstudied manner to make an address, and was listened to throughout with respect from all parties. He commenced by announcing that he was what is known as a radical Republican, and that he had been one for thirty-one years; that the principles of his party were the principles of justice, humanity, and liberty; and, reviewing the history of that period, he said that a share of the guilt of the late war was with the Northern people; that it was not exclusively originated and incited by the people of the South. The cause of the late war was human slavery. There were two powerful parties, one in the North and one in the South, the first directly and intensely opposed to human bondage; the second, inspired by erroneous ideas of policy and right, in favor of it. The latter were strengthened in their opinions by the assurance of a mischievous party in the North, who declared that they would stand by them, even, as in the case of Vallandigham, of Ohio, if it came to war, and then the aggressive armies of the North would have to "pass over their dead bodies." The war came. The Northern counsellors of the South neither sacrificed themselves nor did their aid in any other respect avail. The Northern army met those of the South upon 625 battle-fields, and 325,000 men laid down their lives for human liberty. Nor did they lay down their lives without hard-fought battles for the armies of the South fought with a heroism that was worthy of a better cause. The war ended, and the cause of human liberty was triumphant. Slavery was destroyed forever—buried beyond the reach of resurrection. Congress now proceeded to finish the work by regulating the rights of all; passed the Constitutional amendment, a measure providing, it was true, certain disabilities, but he believed that before many months shall have passed, all disabilities would be removed, and every man in the land would stand equal before the law and possessed of all the rights and immunities enjoyed by his fellows. The same kind of men that had aided in leading the South astray before had since the war been engaged in inculcating the belief that radical Republicanism would be overthrown; and the President, acting under the malign influence of bad men, had arrayed himself against Congress, and the Southern people embraced his policy and stood with him against the party that had rescued the country. The result is, that the President cannot fulfil their hopes, nor can the Democratic party of the North; nor can anything short of the free and full adoption of the policy of Congress. That the people of the South would do this in the next two or three months, indications sufficient to convince any man assured him, and before another year rolled around he believed that the people of the whole Union, black and white, would be entirely free, and bound together in the bonds of union. After some allusion to Mr. Lincoln he devoted a few remarks especially to the colored people present. He counselled them first of all to beware of contentions, to go forward with a Christian spirit, and take advantage of their freedom, improving their minds and estates, however humble, ever upholding the cause of liberty, humanity, and justice. They were as free citizens to-day as the President, and should call no man master. They had the privilege of the ballot-box, but it was a sacred privilege, and they should never use it but with a prayerful purpose to use it only right. He concluded by cautioning the colored people against the demoralizing influence of intoxicating liquors; and then, after a few remarks of advice to the white auditors—advice not to be intolerant in their opinions, and to accord to the colored man his rights as freely as they demanded their own—he thanked the assemblage for their kindness and courtesy, promised to carry home with him a better opinion of the community than he expected to have formed, and retired amidst great applause. The assemblage then quietly dispersed, and to the great credit of the colored people of Petersburg be it said, they deported themselves admirably; but a crowd of Richmond negroes, who had come over expecting to hear an incendiary speech of the Hunnicutt order, made themselves very noisy on their return to the depot by singing, shouting, and hurrahing.

Mr. Wilson leaves the city this morning, in prosecution of his tour. He has discovered in Petersburg what he will discover everywhere else—that the romance of the *rabid* radicals concerning the danger of travelling in the South is in keeping with a good many of the arguments of that party for political capital.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S DISTRICT.

Progress of the Work—Movements of Senator Wilson.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—With a view to thoroughly reconstruct district No. 1, General Schofield has requested the Governor, prominent members of the Legislature, and leading Union men, to furnish him with lists of all the original Union men, in order to make his appointments from the truly loyal men of the State. With this information before him the General can then make appropriate selections, which will, no doubt, meet the wishes of all parties. This action, it is stated, will shortly be taken, as General Schofield is overwhelmed with communications from office-holders all over the State asking instructions as to their ability to serve under the present circumstances.

It is now further stated that the recent interview of John Minor Botts with General Schofield was on this subject, and that that gentleman is now on terms of friendly intimacy with the military commander.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is in Richmond, and was to-day expected to address the immense assemblage of negroes on the square, who were celebrating their emancipation; but as Mr. Hunnicutt was the self-constituted orator of the day, Mr. Wilson declined to participate. He could not stomach the idea of affiliating with the so-called "loyalists" of the South, particularly those of the Hunnicutt order.

Parties here conversant with public men and public affairs assert that the Massachusetts Senator and supplementary bill man has no intention whatever to stump the South for the negro vote, notwithstanding his statement to that effect. They class him with Charles Sumner and Ben Butler, both of whom are said to be too timid to risk the consequences of a Southern electioneering tour at the present time. However that may be, it is certain that none of the gentlemen named need entertain any fears of violence on the part of the Southern people, but they would be completely defeated by orators who are more intimately acquainted with the character and peculiarities of the negroes.

Preparations for Registration—Qualifications of the Registering Officers, Etc.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5.—General Schofield has issued an order providing for registration. There is to be one registering officer for each magisterial district in the counties and one for each ward in the cities, whose qualifications are to be:—Having been an officer in the United States army, or been a loyal citizen of the county in which he acts, or of some other county in the State; he must have a high character, and, as far as possible, have the confidence of his fellow-citizens; he shall not be a candidate for any office, an officer of the army or Freedmen's Bureau. The appointments of all officers are to be made by General Schofield, on the recommendation made by an examining board of army officers.

GENERAL POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

General Orders from General Pope on Assuming Command of the Third Military District.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1, 1867.—In compliance with General Orders No. 18, dated Headquarters of the Army, March 16, 1867, the undersigned assumes command of the Third Military District, comprising the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

The district of Georgia and Alabama will remain as at present constituted, and with their present commanders, except that the headquarters of the district of Georgia will be forthwith removed to Milledgeville.

The District of Key West is hereby merged into the District of Florida, which will be commanded by Colonel John T. Sprague, 7th United States Infantry. The headquarters of the District of Florida are removed to Tallahasse, to which place the District Commander will transfer his headquarters without delay.

I. The civil officers at present in office in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama will retain their offices until the expiration of their terms of service, unless otherwise directed in special cases, so long as justice is impartially and faithfully administered. It is hoped that no necessity may arise for the interposition of the military authorities in the civil administration, and such necessity can only arise from the failure of the civil tribunals to protect the people, without distinction, in their rights of persons and property.

II. It is to be clearly understood, however, that the civil officers thus retained in office shall confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties; and whilst holding their offices they shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State Governments under the act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto.

III. No elections will be held in any of the States comprised in this Military District, except such as are provided for in the act of Congress, and in the manner therein established; but all the vacancies in civil offices which now exist, or which may occur by expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents, before the prescribed registration of voters is completed, will be filled by appointment of the general commanding the district.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

Referring to the above order, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* of the 2d instant says:—

We publish below the order of General Pope assuming command of the Third Military District, composed of the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Civil officers are retained and the existing State governments are not interfered with. We feel that we can safely say that all our people, both private citizens and officers, will strive, by a conscientious performance of all duties devolving upon them, to promote the public peace and to avoid collision with the military power. The chief aim of the Government seems to be to restore the States to the Union under the terms of the Sherman law, and we presume steps will soon be taken to that end.

THE ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION.

Congress Requested to Remove the Cotton Tax, Etc.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 5.—In the State Union Convention to-day a committee was appointed to confer with General Ord on the selection of localities in the various counties for registering voters and voting.

A resolution was passed asking Congress to remove the cotton tax, and a copy of the same is to be sent to every Congressman. A committee was also appointed to visit Washington to further the object. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Mississippi Before the Supreme Court—The Old Southern Twaddle, but a Most Important Movement.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

Before the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday William L. Sharkey and Robert J. Walker, in behalf of the State of Mississippi, appeared with their bill of complaints and petition (printed in full yesterday), praying a perpetual injunction against the execution of the laws of Congress recently enacted for the reconstruction of the Rebel States. Whatever the object may be, this memorial embodies all the old preposterous Southern twaddle of State sovereignty and reserved State rights, including the right of secession, the right of rebellion, and the right, after rebelling, to return untouched to the rights of the Union.

After reciting the several acts and compacts whereby Mississippi became a State of the Union the petitioners contend that their State thus became possessed of certain irrevocable State rights which the late Rebellion has not disturbed. "The said State admits that by the wrongful acts of part of her citizens, and the neglect of the Federal authorities to protect the loyal, her Government became temporarily disorganized in reference to its relations with the Federal Government; but she claims that this evil has been corrected in the proper manner by the people of the State, and that it in the premises her proceedings have been somewhat irregular, they are still above the reach of Congress, in being the acts of the sovereign people of Mississippi. She next complains of these acts of an unconstitutional Congress, whereby she and nine other sovereign States, while denied representation in Congress, are taxed and subjected to a military despotism so utterly regardless of State rights that it "annihilates the State Governments" concerned. Next, as the complainant (Mississippi) charges, that President Johnson, notwithstanding his vetoes, will enforce these acts of Congress unless restrained by the Court, depriving the States and people concerned of their most sacred rights, and producing "a train of irreparable mischief that may not be corrected for years," it is urged upon the Court that "public policy, the good order of society, and the safety of the people, call loudly for speedy redress."

Reduced to plain English, Messrs. Sharkey and Walker's argument amounts to this: that the war against the Union by Mississippi and her confederate States, under a foreign government, for four long years, involving the sacrifice of three hundred and fifty thousand Union soldiers and sailors to disarm this hostile coalition, was only "a temporary disorganization," or nothing more, constitutionally considered, than an election riot; that the insurgent league of States in being disarmed were restored to "the Constiution as it was," and to their rights as they were before the war; and that since the surrender of their Rebel armies the acts of every Congress from which said States have been excluded are unconstitutional, null and void; that, in short, under the Constitution, two States or ten States, or more, may, under a foreign government, fight to destroy the Union for four years, or twenty years, and on finding that the Union is too strong for them they may fall back upon their constituonal rights, and return to the Union just as if nothing had happened and with nothing to pay.

This is substantially the argument of W. L. Sharkey and R. J. Walker in behalf of an injunction from the Supreme Court restraining the President and his subordinate officers from the execution of these Southern reconstruction laws of Congress. They ask that the Supreme Court shall declare these laws unconstitutional, and therefore void; that the Thirty-ninth Congress was, and that the Fortieth is, an illegal body; that all the acts of these two Congresses at least must be considered spurious, the late Rebel States being excluded from any voice therein; that the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery is a nullity; that each State, therefore, is free to establish slavery, and that as none of the excluded States had any voice in the question of the war debt of the Union, they are under no obligations to assist in paying it; that what they did under President Johnson's policy of reconstruction, they did voluntarily; but that, recognizing no Constitutional amendment on the subject of the war debt, they are not bound even by their promises to Mr. Johnson, inasmuch as both President and Congress are subject to State sovereignty.

On appearing yesterday before the Supreme Court to submit this bill of complaint and this prayer for an injunction, Judge Sharkey was promptly met by the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Stanbery, with the remark that the first thing in order was to obtain leave to file the bill, and he desired, at the earliest possible moment (in behalf of the United States) to object to it. Judge Sharkey replied that that was the motion he made—to file his bill. He was aware of the magnitude of the subject, involving as it did the important and delicate question of the constitutionality of Congressional legislation. But he desired an early decision, as much mischief might result from delay. Mr. Stanbery was ready to resist the granting of the leave. Judge Sharkey filed his application, and the question went over until next motion day, Friday next.

The presumption is that the application will be denied by the Court on the ground of no jurisdiction. We cannot imagine how any other decision can be reached. The petition, therefore, may result in a great service to the South and the whole country in setting this question of reconstruction beyond any further legal quibbles and obstructions; and this, perhaps, may be the real object of the petitioners. The arguments of the opposing counsel, the opinions of the differing Judges, and the ruling opinion, which will probably be delivered by Chief Justice Chase, will, at all events, from the gravity of the subject, be waited for with the deepest interest by all parties throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Governor of Canada.

A St. John (N. B.) paper says that Lord Monck will return to Canada to finish his term of office, which expires in September, and that he will open the first Parliament of the new Confederation. It also says that the elections for the House of Commons will probably be held in the end of June or early in July, the session to open at Ottawa in August.

A Bogus Insurance Company.

Mr. Lenair, Vice-President of the Cumberland Valley Insurance Company, has departed from Nashville for parts unknown, forfeiting the bond of $2500 given by his father. The Company proved an extensive swindling concern. Not one dollar of stock had been paid in. Some respectable men had been unwittingly inveigled into the concern as officers.

MUTATIONS OF FORTUNE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Indianapolis, says:—

"While passing through the Union depot, a few days ago, I was accosted by a one-armed man in faded army blue. His apparent familiarity surprised me at first, but I soon recognized him as an old acquaintance. I first saw him fourteen years ago, working at a windlass in the gold-diggings of Australia. He and his three partners hoisted from that windlass from one shaft more than $800,000. A few months later I bade him good-by, as he sailed from Melbourne for New York, with $200,000 in bills of exchange in his pocket. I next saw him a wounded Rebel soldier, lying on the battle-field of Antietam. A little more than a year later, I saw him as a Union soldier, lying in the hospital in Tennessee. To-day he is a helpless wanderer, dependent on charity for a dinner."

A REPORT that the charges at the Grand Hotels in Paris will be considerably augmented during the approaching Exhibition is entirely without foundation. At the Grand Hôtel du Boulevard des Capucines, the Grand Hôtel du Louvre, and the Hôtel Scribe, they will continue to be very moderate, in consideration of the elegance and comfort with which these establishments are fitted up.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, April 6, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107⅛. 97⅛ was bid for 10-40s; 109¼ for old 5-20s; 108 for 6s of 1881; and 105¼@105⅞ for June and August 7·30s.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅛; 11 A. M., 133⅛; 12 M., 132⅞; 1 P. M., 132⅛, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65, cp. Jy	107¼	100 sh Read R	b30. 50⅞
$100 City 6s, New	100¾	100 do	s30 wn. 50⅝
$1000 Harrisb'g Bs	91	50 do	trt-ls. 50⅞
$1000 Read m' 6s	91	100 do	b20. 50⅝
$3000 Read 6s, '86	102	100 do	c. 50⅜
$2000 Pa 5s, not due	97	100 do	b30. 50⅝
$5000 Mr Cl B Loan b5.	99	100 do	s30 wn. 50⅜
3 sh Western Bank	95	10 sh Penna R	55⅜
60 sh Leh N stk	ls. 54½	100 do	b5. 55⅜
50 sh Leh V R	opg. 58⅞	100 do	b30. 56
25 sh C & Am R Is	130		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108½@109½; do. 1862, 109½@109⅝; do., 1864, 107½@107⅝; do., 1865, 107⅛@108; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅛@98⅛; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅛@106; do., June, 105½@105⅝; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18⅛@18⅜; do., July, 1864, 17⅛@17⅜; do., August, 1864, 17⅛@17⅜; do., October, 1864, 16⅛@16⅜; do., December, 1864, 15⅛@15⅜; do., May, 1865, 12⅛@12⅜; do., August, 1865, 11⅛@11⅜; do., September, 1865, 11@11⅛; do., October, 1865, 10⅛@11. Gold, 133@133¼. Silver halves and quarters, 127@129.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 6.—There is a steady home consump tive demand for Flour, and with continued light receipts and stock, the tendency of prices is upwards, particularly for the better descriptions of winter wheat Flour, which are relatively scarce; sales of 6@700 barrels, in lots, at $12@13·75 for Northwestern extra family; the closing figure for choice, $12·50; $14 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $15@17 for fancy; $10@11 for extras; and $8·50@9·25 for superfine. Rye Flour is firm, and may be quoted at $7·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is but little good Wheat left in the country, and this description is held at advanced figures. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3·22, and California at $3 25@3·30. Rye is selling at $1·50 for Ohio, and $1·52 for Pennsylvania. There is no falling off in the demand for Corn, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1·14@1·17, closing at the latter figure, and 900 bushels on secret terms. Oats have also advanced, and 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 78c. In Barley and Malt no change; 2000 bushels of the latter sold at $1·40.

In Groceries and Provisions no change, and but little doing.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of the contraband article at $1·25@1·35.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Commercial Report of To-Day at Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 6—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad, 37¾; Illinois Central, 78½; United States Five-Twenties, 75½.

FRANKFORT, April 6—Noon.—United States bonds opened at 89.

PARIS, April 6—Noon.—United Five-Twenties opened at 78.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens dull and inactive, with a further decline of ⅛d. in prices. The sales to-day will be about 7000 bales middling uplands 12½, middling Orleans, 13d.

Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Flour, 28s. 9d. for Western canal. Wheat, 13s. 6d. for Milwaukie red and California white. Corn, 41s. ⅜ quarter for mixed Western. Barley, 4s. 7d. ⅜ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 4d. ⅜ 45 lbs. Peas, 43s. for Canadian.

Provisions—The market is quiet. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 38s. 6d. Lard, 49s. Cheese, 60s.

Produce—The market is generally unchanged. Petroleum, 11d. for spirits, and 1s. 5d. for standard white; Rosin, 8s. 6d. for common Wilmington, and 16s. for fine; Pot Ashes, 33s.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 37s.

LONDON, April 6—Noon.—The markets are generally unchanged. Cloverseed, 54s.; Linseed, 66s.; Iron, 52s. for Scotch Pigs; Lanseed Cakes, £10 per ton; Linseed Oil, £39 per ton; Whale Oil, £41 per ton; Sperm Oil, £131 per ton.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Case of the Gorusch Brothers—Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied For.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 6.

The Gorsuch Brothers, charged with the murder of Knight Templar Weish, of Washington, on the night of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Baltimore, were brought out this morning on a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Crane, of the Court of Appeals, and a preliminary hearing of the case had at the law office of Messrs. Smith and Will's, who, with William C. Griffith, are counsel for the prisoners. The State not being ready to hear testimony, claimed the three days allowed to respond, and the prisoners were remanded for final hearing at the same place, before same Judge, on Wednesday next.

Arrival of the Germania.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamer Germania, from Hamburg, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

The steamer Fah Kee, from St. Jago de Cuba, has arrived.

Non-Arrival of the Great Eastern.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamer Great Eastern, now due here, has not yet been signalled below.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK CASE.

The Award of Damages by the Jury Set Aside.

How Road Jurors "Scale" their Assessments.

The following opinion was this morning delivered by Judge Allison in the "Fairmount Park Case." It is well worth reading:—

OPINION BY JUDGE ALLISON,

In the matter of the report of the jury to assess damages by reason of the appropriation of property by the city of Philadelphia, to be added to the Fairmount Park.

The property for which damages are claimed, was taken by the city by ordinance of June 2, 1864, and the report of the jury which began their sessions January 2, 1865, was filed December 12, 1865. The jury awarded damages amounting in the aggregate to nearly five hundred thousand dollars; and to this award the city filed exceptions on the 8th of February, 1866, assigning as ground for exception, that each finding upon the separate claims of persons whose property was taken for public use was excessive.

And on the 29th of March and 21st of April following other exceptions were filed in behalf of the city, assigning as further objection to the report—first, that the petition was not filed thirty days before the commencement of the term at which the jury were drawn; and second, misconduct on the part of the jury.

On the 29th March, on motion of the City Solicitor, an Examiner was appointed to take testimony upon the matters raised by the exceptions, for the consideration of the Court. The Examiner closed his labors on the 16th of November, and on the coming in of his report the exceptions were set down for argument, which was reached after some delay arising from the vacancy which for a considerable time existed in the office of City Solicitor.

The question was argued mainly upon the correctness of the amounts given to the claimants for damages. After a full consideration of the evidence, as it bore upon the amount of damages awarded, the official representative of the city felt that his objections to the amounts severally awarded to the claimants could not, under the evidence, be sustained, except as to the sums decided by the jury as proper to be paid to Charles Wheeler, Henry Fricka, Eli Krupp, and William U. Flack—to Wheeler, $93,125; Frick, $88,191·96; Krupp, $36,733·33; and to Flack, $38,377·08—amounting in the aggregate to more than one-half of the gross sum awarded by the jury.

The attention of the Court was, however, directed by the City Solicitor to the exception, alleging misconduct on the part of the jury, and to the testimony taken in support of that exception. We thus encounter considerations of such grave importance that we have been compelled to pause upon the question of damages upon which we had entered, and to take up the question as to whether this report could or ought to be sustained as to any part of it, even though there are portions to which no suspicion of wrong could attach, from anything which appeared on the face of the report itself, or from the evidence taken to impeach it.

It is of importance that the administration of justice should be kept pure; that fraud and wrong should find no seeming refuge even in our Courts, and, indeed, anything but exposure and marked reprobation at the hands of those whose duty it is to administer the laws of the land. It is of comparatively little account that individual hardships may result from such a course, reluctant as we are to impose them, if it be necessary to inflict such hardship, in reaching the more important result. And in what have the citizens of any community a greater interest than the preservation of the purity of Courts and juries, and the maintenance of that confidence without which judicial decrees cannot have the enlightened judgment of the community to sustain them.

The evidence before us exhibits in the clearest manner possible the desire upon the part of four of the jurors corruptly to obtain money from the parties interested. Distinct and unequivocal propositions to that effect were made by them, not once only, but this was repeated on several occasions, and to different persons; and although the evidence as clearly fails establish that in any instance the solicitation on the part of these persons was successful, and on the contrary, that in each case it was declined, and by Mr. Ashhurst representing John V. Frazer and Edward Pepper, and by Charles Wheeler, acting for himself, was not only refused, but by both these gentlemen was promptly communicated to the City Solicitor, yet there is such a taint of corruption, of the grossest character, attaching to the conduct of a portion of the jury, that we feel compelled to refuse to confirm their action by sustaining any portion of the report.

We have come to the conclusion, after mature consideration, that we cannot accept and make our own by ratification, the proceedings or official acts of this jury; that to do so, would be a wrong to the public in the administration of the law. This determination we are well aware will materially retard and interfere with the successful conclusion of a subject of great public interest—that it will bear with much hardship on some of claimants for damages, who stand in pressing need of the money due them for property which the city has appropriated to public use, by which appropriation the hands of these owners were effectually tied, and all improvement prevented, to their most serious injury and loss.

Yet these considerations, weighty and important as they are, ought not, we think, to prevent us from discharging the more important duty which we owe to the public, to endeavor to keep pure the channels through which flow the very life-blood of the nation. The evidence before us is so full and decided that no one, we think, can fail, after a perusal of it, to agree with us that this entire report ought to be set aside upon the testimony taken before the examiner. From the testimony thus taken we extract the following:—

Mr. Charles Wheeler testified that he was the owner of the Fairmount Rolling Mill, and that Alexander Ervin, Jr., was the superintendent; says he had no interview with the jury during their sessions, except that I saw two of them at the Central National Bank, of which I am a director, sitting at the window as I went in; I simply passed on without speaking, and asked Mr. Ervin what those men wanted there. He said he didn't know, unless they were after money. On another occasion, one of the jury came to me, when I was in the bank, and held a paper in his hand showing a list of names and awards, which he said were for the Fairmount property, and pointed to my name and the figures, and said this is what we intend to do for you. I told him I supposed I would hear officially, and that I had nothing to say to him, and I turned away. Mr. Ervin handed me a note, I think in the early part of December, 1865, which he said he found on his desk, which he said had been put there during his absence. Mr. Ervin also told me that several of the jury had applied to him for money, stating that if he gave them a certain amount—I do not recollect the amount—a few thousand dollars or so, they would make an award to me of $130,000 or $140,000. As soon as I saw this note, I spoke of, and heard these reports, I informed my counsel, and we both decided to inform the City Solicitor at once.

COPY OF THE NOTE REFERRED TO.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1865.—Mr. Irvin—Dear Sir:—At a conference of a few of the jury, it was thought that your case would be a hard one to put through. Now, as an outsider, not wishing to say a great deal on the subject, I would state that, if Mr. Wheeler expects to get his damages, he ought to do as I have done, come down. I wish the rhino. I am a property owner. They and your firm are better able to stand the press than I am. You can deposit the same in bank in some other man's name and then send them checks, and all will be right.

Yours, respectfully,

P. O.

I have no knowledge of the handwriting of this note, nor of the source from which it came. I was never approached by any of the jury in person, except on the one occasion, when I saw the memorandum of the amount of the award. I am sure that the person who showed me the memorandum was one of the jurymen. On this occasion the juryman did not say he wanted money, but he stood waiting, and I inferred from his manner that he wanted money. I drew this inference from his silence, his waiting, and his manner.

Before the Examiner it was admitted these matters were communicated by Mr. Morris, who was of counsel for Mr. Wheeler, to the City Solicitor on the 6th of December, 1865. Mr. Ervin testified as follows:—

I am the person referred to by Mr. Wheeler in his deposition just taken; I am the superintendent of his mill—his general business agent. The first time I saw any of the jurors outside of the jury room was one afternoon pending the case. Mr. Elliott, one of the jury, came to the mill at Fairmount in company with a strange gentleman whom I did not know, and I took him through the mill, explaining as best I could, the different parts and their relative value, as submitted by the witnesses who were called on behalf of Mr. Wheeler; and as we walked out of the mill, he talked about the duties of road jurors in cases of this kind, and cited an instance where, I think, he had been on a jury, where the jury had been liberally treated, and the party that treated the jury liberally got good damages, whereas the others were small. I am not positive he said he was on that jury; my opinion is he said he was. Next time I met them was, three or four of them came out together to view the place after the argument was closed. They came out to view the property, and I spent the afternoon with them, showing them the ground. After we got through, near night, I took the jury out to the Falls and gave them their supper; nothing was said about money during that interview. About a week after, all the jury, except Mr. Marks, came out to look at our property; it was an afternoon appropriated for that purpose, of which they gave me notice in the morning. Some of the jury, I don't recollect who, suggested that inasmuch as all the jury did not get the good supper, that I ought to take them out again, and I assented to the proposition. Shortly after, I suppose a week after this, I saw all the jury at Hicke's, another claimant; as I passed I stopped to talk with the jury, and they insisted on my going upstairs, where they had a supper at this time. When I was leaving I was approached by Mr. Boyd, one of the jury, who said he would like to see me by myself at the bank, and asked me where it was; I told him the location, and that I was there pretty much all the time during business hours; he answered he would come down the next morning, and then I left him. He came the next morning, and I asked him what he wanted with me; he told me our case, meaning Mr. Wheeler's, was a very large one, and some of the jury would be hard to get big damages out of. He said the jury had had a consultation, and they thought I could do more with Mr. Wheeler than they could; I told him I would say to Mr. Wheeler exactly what he told me, and he said he would come back the next day, not, however, at my solicitation. The next day there came to the bank Mr. Sloan, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Rohan, three of the jurors. I was inside of the railings of the bank, busy at the time they came in; and while they were waiting for me, Mr. Wheeler came in; Mr. Wheeler noticing them, asked me what these men were waiting for, and I told him I expected they wanted money, as they had been in to see me the day before, requesting me to solicit something from him on account of his property at Fairmount. He replied to me that he had never given a cent in his life as a bribe, and he considered any money coming to any one from such a source would do them more harm than good. I then passed from him to the jurors, and asked them if they wanted to see me; they said that they had called to see what Mr. Wheeler did say, and they passed out. Mr. Rohan remarking as he went out that he was very sorry that they got him to call. Next morning, however, Mr. Sloan called again himself, and stated that the jury had had a conference, and the majority of them thought that if Mr. Wheeler would give them $5000 they could get him $130,000 damages, and for every additional $1000 he might give him cash, they would give him $10,000 more damages. He stated that Mr. Elliott requested him to ask that if we would not give it before the award was made, whether he would not write a note to the jury, binding Mr. Wheeler to give it after the award was made; I told him that Mr. Wheeler had given all the answer yesterday that he desired to give. None of the jury called upon me after that time. A few days after this conversation, probably two or three, I found a note on my desk at the bank, directed to me, which I opened and found an anonymous communication in relation to this matter, the letter already produced by Mr. Wheeler. I asked the boys about the bank if they knew who left it, or saw any one leave it; the clerk in my room said a young man or boy put it on my desk after I had gone away in the afternoon, without making any remark; he got up to see what it was; seeing that it was directed properly, he took no further trouble about it, and did not see the face of the man who left it; I went to tear it up, thinking it of no account, being anonymous, as I generally do with such papers, when the thought struck me I had better keep it and show it to Mr. Wheeler when he came in. I folded it up, torn as it was, and handed it to Mr. Wheeler when he came in, with the explanation, as I have before stated; he read it, and said:—"I will immediately take this to Mr. Morris, my counsel, and I will show it to him." He, Mr. Wheeler, went out of the bank, came back in a short time, and told me that he and Mr. Morris had concluded to lay the whole matter before the City Solicitor. About three weeks afterwards, Mr. Wheeler and I were standing in the doorway of my room at the bank, when Mr. Sloan, one of the jury, came in and I stepped to the one side, when Mr. Sloan pulled a paper out of his pocket and said to Mr. Wheeler, "The jury have given you good damages," and pointed on the paper to some amount, I did not see what it was; Mr. Wheeler looked at it and replied in substance as he has testified here, and then Mr. Wheeler and I walked back into the President's room, which communicates with mine. I turned around, saw Mr. Sloan still standing where we left him, as though he was waiting for something; he stood probably a moment, and then went out.

Richard L. Ashhurst sworn, says:—I am counsel for owner of property No. 27; after the award was made, but before it was announced, two of the jurors, I think Mr. Rohan and Boyd, but I am uncertain as to their names, stopped me at Fourth and Walnut streets, and asked me if I had heard the award; I said it was not yet announced; they said they could tell me. I then said that was unnecessary; the Solicitor told me what it was. They asked me if I was satisfied; I said not entirely, but I did not think I should accept. One of these jurors then said, they had had a long year's work over it and had received no pay, and would not for some time. They thought the property owners should give them something. I told them it would not do. I attributed their proposition to ignorance, rather than to corruption, at the same time, but a few days afterwards, I think, the same two men met me again, and repeated the same proposition. I declined, of course, and mentioned their conversation to Mr. Sellers. They then asked me, if something could be done towards advancing their compensation, or cashing their warrants. I told them I would speak to the City Solicitor about it. I mentioned it to Mr. Sellers, and he told me that there was suspicion as to the conduct of the jury, and I think I never conversed with these two jurors afterwards.

Peter Kern says:—I was a claimant for damages before the Park Extension Jury, owning property there. I saw the jurors there; I never had much conversation with them. I did not know them before they sat on the jury. I saw this Elliott, one of the jurors out here in Walnut and Fourth street, near the corner, on the street. He asked me if I wouldn't give him anything. I think he put the question to me that way. I told him no. Well, then it was talked about $200 that I should give him right off. I think he asked me for that amount. I told him no, right off. I wouldn't give him anything; I wouldn't give him a cent. He did not say anybody had sent him to me; he did not speak of the other jurors. We were a very short time together—not more than five minutes. This was, I think, before the last meeting of the jury. I do not know when the award was made up. Afterwards I walked down Chesnut street. Well, and I met this what you call Mr. Boyd, I guess, the big Irishman, one of the jurors, and then went into Miller's tavern, between Third and Fourth streets, and I treated Boyd, and then there was a young man, one of the jurors, I don't know his name, in there, and I treated him too. I paid for the drinks, and we three sat down. Then this juryman said the report is now made, and I said I had not seen it yet. Then he asked me, this young man, if I wouldn't give them something; that they had worked hard all summer, and had got nothing. They did not mention any sum of money I was to give to them. Well, they said they would come to my house on Saturday evening. I told them they might. They didn't come, and I have not seen them since. At the time of the conversation at Miller's tavern I did not know what the amount was; they did not tell me then, but I heard it afterwards. I did not give them a cent, but I treated them three times to lager beer, and I did not promise them anything. The treating was done at Popp's, once at Fricke's, and once at Miller's. Two of the jurors were together once, and one of them asked me for a barrel of flour, but I guess that was fun; he laughed about it, and it was after the award. I do not know the name of the juror. I don't know where I met them—it seems to me somewhere here on Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Very little was said. What was said was this. He laughed and I laughed, and I said I don't make flour, or I might give him a barrel.

Joseph B. Hancock was examined as to statements sworn to by Boyd and Rohan when testifying before a committee of the Select and Common Council of the city, which seriously implicate Mr. Ervin as consenting to the payment of money to the jurors, at their request; but as Mr. Ervin does not appear to have been present to cross-examine these witnesses, or put in a defense, I omit Mr. Hancock's statements, which, if true, bear heavily against him.

Is comment at all necessary on this testimony, which stands before us unimpeached by any other portion of the evidence, and not questioned or denied by the jurors implicated by it? Nor do we deem it necessary to do more than to add, that upon these facts as they are in proof before us, we rest our decision to set aside this report, that the question of damages may be referred to other and better hands.

It is but just to two of the jurors, Mr. James N. Marks and David Johnson, to say for them, that no wrong is in any degree imputed to them; they appear to have had no part or lot in the corrupt practices of their associates, and that it is a misfortune that they should have been associated with their fellows, all of whom were drawn from the wheel, under the old system, now, we think, happily abolished.

There is one other matter to which we think it but right to refer in conclusion, and that is the practice so long in use of giving entertainments to road jurors. Some months since we expressed our reprehension of the custom, which has nothing but its antiquity to sustain it, and which we think has not even the plea of necessity to uphold it in Philadelphia. The custom no doubt grew up under a very different state of affairs from those which exist in this day. When the population of Pennsylvania was sparse, when counties were treble the extent they now are, when houses of entertainment in many portions of the State were few and far between, it may have been right and proper to furnish refreshment to road jurors, who were compelled to travel many miles in the performance of duties which the law imposed on them. But that necessity has long since passed away, and certainly in the city of Philadelphia no shadow of reason exists for the continuation of this practice. On the contrary, every reason urges its discontinuance. It is an event of not unfrequent occurrence, that jurors are feasted at great expense. Not only is food furnished them, but expensive wines and other liquors are given to them in profusion. Can such a practice be explained on any other theory than that the motive is an improper one; that the purpose to be accomplished is to obtain large awards of damages, which would not otherwise be

THE TALE OF A TOMBSTONE.

AN IRISH SEXTON'S STORY.

BY DANIEL O'CONNELL TOWNLEY.

[NOTE.—The following delightful little romance is from the pen of Daniel O'C. Townley, Esq., the accomplished author of the spirited poetical *brochure* recently published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, entitled "The Rooneys." The present sketch is transferred to our columns from the *Catholic World* for March, a monthly magazine of general literature and science, of more than ordinary excellence, published in New York by Lawrence Kehoe, Esq., at No. 145 Nassau street. The *Catholic World* is issued under the approbation of the Most Reverend Archbishop James McCloskey, of New York, and while it is especially interesting to Roman Catholics, it will be found entertaining to people of all religious denominations, and to the world outside of the Church. —ED. EV. TELEGRAPH.]

It is quite true to say that the American makes a mistake who, in his European tour, leaves Ireland out in the cold unvisited. He at least fails to make an acquaintance which could not prove otherwise than interesting, and possibly to find a burying-place where, if he had them, he might dispose of his superfluous prejudices bearing upon that island and its people—prejudices for the most part begotten of ill-directed reading or formed with the hasty conclusions of a very limited experience.

If a politician, he cannot fail to learn, ere he travels many miles, whether in Connaught or in Ulster, what he ought *not* to do with a people having a desire to see them prosperous and contented. If a historian, he may find food for a chapter unwritten by Hume and Smollet, or even by the more impartial Macaulay—a chapter which may throw some light upon the cause, ever obscurely and often untruthfully given, whose effect is that spirit of retrogression which hovers over the unhappy island, and lays its blighting hand upon every acre from Cork to the Giant's Causeway. If he be a painter, a poet, or a novelist, he may find in Ireland and her people an Eldorado with mines as inexhaustible as the ore is rich. If a tourist merely, even such a one as does London in a fortnight, Paris in a week, and the Rhine on the fastest steamer upon that ancient river—that brilliant soul who takes his sleep o' moonlit nights, and on the days which follow, sits yawning over dinner till the shadows fall, and the storied headlands have been passed unseen—even such as he, stupid or *blasé*, as the case may be, may find in Ireland something to awake to momentary energy, at least, his sleeping thought and action.

Approaching the fall of 18—, having done the continental celebrities the year before, and having been in England since early in the month of May, I concluded, before returning to New York, that I should pay a flying visit to the emerald cradle of that prolific race which is, in the language of the stump, when it suits the orators to say so, the bone and sinew of these States; the great lever which uproots our forests; the great spade which hollows our canals; the huge pick and shovel and barrow that lay our iron roads over mountain and morass; and the mighty polling power which develops the peculiarities of legislators, contributes most generously to the revenue of the excise, and to the sustenance of the many good and bad people whose business of life it is to get this truly erratic people into all manner of trouble, including jails, and out of it.

With no prejudices against the Irish people, and some clear-sightedness as to the causes of their proverbial discontent, unthriftiness, and frequent turbulence, I went quite ready to sorrow or be glad, just as either mood was suggested by my surroundings; neither to sneer at their emotional enthusiasm nor to turn disgusted from their hilarious mirth.

Crossing from Holyhead to Dublin, I remained in that city for a few days, then visited the South and West, leaving the North to finish off with. But as the purpose of this sketch is not to detail either impressions of the country or its people, or all the personal experiences of my journey, I must proceed to the narration of the single incident, the object of this writing, referring the reader, if his appetite lean in the direction, to the pencillings of Mr. Willis or the much more truthful story-telling of Mrs. Hall. My immediate purpose is gained if I have in a slight degree awakened the reader's interest for that which follows, and if he understands that I had now almost reached that period which I had set down for the close of my tour and my return home.

Of the month I had set apart for Ireland—the *bonne bouche*, or if you like the Celtic better, the "*doch an durhas*" of my feast—I had but one week left when I found myself at Warrenpoint, a pleasant watering place on the margin of the bay of Carlingford, going northward to Belfast. Here I had been two days, rather longer than I had proposed to remain, but the season and the place at this time of the year are especially attractive. So near Ireland's highest mountain as I then was, it occurred to me how discreditable the confession would be that I had not seen it save in the purple distance, and I concluded to do myself the honor of a near acquaintance—sit upon its topmost ridge, and rifle a sprig of heather from its venerable crown, as a relic of the nearest spot to heaven on the Isle of Saints.

"No," said mine host, "your honor must never say good-by to Ireland until you see her only living monarch who has not emigrated or been transported to a penal colony."

Slieve Donard, the king in question, was but twelve miles distant, or rather the village nestling at its foot. The road to Newcastle, the name this village bears, was one of peculiar beauty all the way; and I chose, to me, the most enjoyable of all the ways of reaching it; I determined to walk there. So, about 8 o'clock, on a beautiful autumn morning, the dew still upon the grass, and glistening upon the rustling leaves of the beeches in a grove of which my rustic hotel lay shadowed, armed with a stout blackthorn, a book in either pocket, and a light breakfast in its appropriate department, I set out upon my journey; accomplished it most enjoyably, arriving with but a faint rememberance that I had eaten any breakfast whatever, and just in time for the *table d'hôte* at Brady's.

The hotel was full with the motley occupants peculiar, there as elsewhere, to hotels by the seaside in the bathing season. Among the guests were reverend gentlemen assorted in the nicest manner, lean kine and fat; the good-natured parish priest and the more sanctimonious and exclusive curate of the orthodox persuasion; surly country squires who had rushed down to please their wives and the girls—"what did they want with salt water?" the city shopkeeper and his prim property, exulting in evidence of *ton* in every word and movement. Even the eye-glassed, red, and wiry-whiskered Cockney could be seen and heard, possibly attracted there by the reputation of the "Hirish girls for fine hiyes and hintellects," or probably from a peculiar horror, for private reasons, of other watering places nearer home, where landlords were less generous and accommodating, being more experienced. These, and such as these, with a few who came to see rather than to be seen, made up the guests at Brady's.

After dinner I joined a party of the class last mentioned who purposed devoting the rest of the afternoon to an excursion upon the mountain, ascending as high at least as would enable then to enjoy a scene pronounced by travellers to be one of the finest in a land praised alike in song and story for its scenic beauty. The unmingled enjoyment of that ascent—for the labor of the journey was a pleasure, too—is one of the most pleasant of the many happy memories which I owe to the "Isle of Tears." The landscape which unrolled itself like a scroll when we ascended was of remarkable beauty. Rich with all the gorgeous coloring of the season was spread out, as far as the eye could reach, the unshorn wealth of cornfield and of meadow. Here and there a clump of beech or chesnut sheltered, half hidden among the foliage, the snow-white walls of a farm-house.

Lilliputian figures crept stealthily along through lane and over pasture, more like the tiny figures in a Flemish painting than men and cattle at their labor. The rock-bound bay was alive with its freight of toy-like fishing boats, whose white sails borrowed the golden hues of evening as the sun stole down towards the heathery forehead of Slieve Donard. The whole scene, embraced from an altitude of fourteen hundred feet, is again before me, and I revel for a moment, whilst the illusion lasts, in the unspeakable emotion which was born of it.

But as I set out to tell a story whose theatre is not the mountain, but the valley underneath, I must e'en come down again to supper and to prose, leaving, however reluctantly, Slieve Donard and its poetry behind me.

Leaving Newcastle with that regret which all must feel who leave it at such a season, I started next morning after breakfast for Castlewellan, where I intend taking the coach for Newry, having ordered my luggage to be forwarded there from my hotel at the Point.

Castlewellan is but four miles distant, and the journey thither was said to be one of the most enjoyable walks in this romantic region.

The road for the entire distance is one uninterrupted ascent towards the summit of one of the lesser hills on which the village stands, affording from every point—unless when now and then a jutting mountain crag overhangs the path and for a moment intercepts the vision—a view of the broad expanse of sea, the valley widening as you rise—each footstep of the ascent adding some new beauty of form and color, light and shadow, to the scene.

Half way upon my journey I sat down to rest for a minute or two by the road side, and lighted a cigar. Under its soothing influence and that of the scene beneath me, I dropped into one of those blissful reveries in which we sometimes forget our earthliness for awhile, our souls absorbed in ecstatic contemplation of the wondrous beauty, yet still more wondrous mystery, of the Creator's handiwork.

I had been thus but a short time indeed when the sound approaching footsteps broke in upon my thought, followed by the customary salutation, "God save you, sir, 'tis a heavenly morning that we have."

Replying in the country phraseology, "God save you kindly," I raised my eyes to see the passing figure of a stooped old man, with a spade upon his shoulder, moving slowly onward 'neath his weight of years, and in my direction. Always fond of a companion, when wandering in this way, being usually fortunate enough to meet with those to whom the scenes around me were familiar, and from whom I often learned much indeed that was new and interesting, I arose to resume my walk. Strongly impressed by the venerable form of the old peasant, as I deemed him, and thus attracted, I joined him, making some casual remarks about the appearance of the country, which easily opened the way to conversation. Enough of years have passed since that autumn morning to have worn out the then feeble thread of the old man's life, but palpable to my memory as the recollections of my wedding-day is every lineament of that expressive face. I hear again, as I write, the gentle music of his voice, his white hairs float before me stirred by the morning mountain breeze, and I greet again his expressive salutation, felt again if again unspoken, "God save you kindly."

To all my inquiries touching the country round about, and the harvest, then all but gathered from the fields, he replied in that simple yet lucid manner common to the most uneducated Irish peasant when he speaks of things familiar to him, chastened in his every remark by expressions of his gratitude to God for bounties received, and of his reliance upon His wisdom and goodness in affliction.

His calling, he told me, was a sad one. He too, was a laborer in the field, but the harvest he gathered was moist with the tears of many. Death himself was the reaper. He was the village sexton.

I had often before met men of his melancholy occupation, but the hearts of these seemed to have been hardened by the very nature of their handicraft, as they became familiarized with that sorrow bitterest to human nature—the parting for ever in this world with the truest and best beloved; but in the good old man beside me the keenest sympathy for his suffering fellow-mortals seemed to have found a meet and fitting resting-place.

I learned from him that a few rods further on my way stood the chapel and burying-ground of Drumbhan, where for some fifty years back he had made the last dwelling-places of his friends and neighbors. Five minutes' walking brought us to the open gate and to the pathway leading to the modest village church, within whose sacred walls a number of the villagers had already gathered to early mass.

Guided by my new acquaintance, I also entered, joining in the sacred ceremony, which began soon afterwards.

How is it, I ask you who have accompanied me thus far, reader, how is it—and the feeling is common to almost all of us—that in such a simple edifice as that I knelt in, paintless and unpictured, unadorned by the bright conceptions of genius or the cunning fingers of art; with naked floor and whitewashed wall; window untinted with Scripture story, itself suggestive of devotion; no ornament save the simple embellishments of the altar; no music save the solemn voice of the priest, distinctly audible in the respectful stillness of the place; how is it, I ask you, that in such a sanctuary our souls seem to reach nearer to their God in silent adoration, than when we kneel on velvet cushions in the temples of the city, with their graven oak and marble pillars, their lofty domes of painted glass, their frescoes and their statuary, their mighty organs, and their hundred choristers?

On leaving the church at the conclusion of the mass, I rejoined the sexton, who had stopped a moment at the porch for his spade, where he had left it in the angle as we entered. I followed him across the yard, and through the wicket which separated us from the burying-ground. Calling my attention to some of the more imposing monuments of the place, he passed forward along the narrow pathway to perform the melancholy task which he had told me was his first duty of this morning—to make a grave for the last, the very last, of the companions of his boyhood; one, he said, whose death, like his life, was all peace, and that was part of the reward of the gentleness of his nature, the fulness of which was hereafter.

Passing from stone to stone, to linger for a moment at this which told its tale of the early call of the young and innocent, or at that which spoke of many years and mayhap of many sorrows, I stopped near to one which, from the quaintness of the inscription and chaste simplicity of its form had a peculiar attraction for me. It was a cross in granite with a wreath not unskilfully chiselled crowning the upper limb, whilst along the extended arms was a single line, "The Widow and her Son."

Leaning on a more aspiring tombstone near, I read again and again these simple words, all the while imagination doing its work of making a history for the mother and her child, when from this my second reverie of the morning I was again aroused by the voice of my aged friend.

"I see you have been reading that inscription, sir," he said. "I have," I replied, "and it has stirred my curiosity rather strangely. It seems to me that there is much which the tombstone does not tell."

"Very much indeed, sir," returned the sexton; "look around me as I may at these familiar forms, there is not one amongst them tells as sad a tale as this one."

"Your reply does not lessen my curiosity," I said; "and even if it be the saddest of your sad experiences, and that I did not fear to trespass too much upon your feelings or your time, I should ask you to tell me the story of those whose resting-place is thus beautifully, yet strangely marked."

"No trespass, sir, no trespass," the old man replied. "If the story be one to recall a scene which will make my old eyes weep, it will just be such a one as suits my heart this morning. So having yet an hour to spare before the remains of my old friend can reach the ground, we shall sit down upon this grave here whilst I tell you the story of Mary Donovan and her boy."

Glancing around to see that no unexpected duty called him, he seated himself on the mound proposed. I sat down beside him, an eager listener to that which follows, given to you in words as near his own as may be, but wanting in that richness of accent and figurative expression peculiar to his class and to his country.

Had business or pleasure called you to Castlewellan some six years ago, began the sexton, you could hardly have failed to meet a good-natured innocent,* some seventeen or eighteen years old, ever to be seen the first at Blaney's when a traveller pulled up his horse for refreshments or coach or car to set down or to receive a passenger. Ere the rattle of hoof or wheel had ceased in the court-yard before the inn, the voice of poor Ned Donovan was sure to fall upon the stranger's ear in a greeting wild, yet musical, and with that peculiarity of expression which told the story plainly that he was one of those to whom, for his own wise purpose doubtless, God had been but sparing in the gift of mind. And yet there was a childish joyousness in his every look and tone that compensated in some measure for his misfortune, evidence as it was that he was saved from the cares and anxieties common even to those of his early years.

Ned loved the horses and the cars, and knew every professional driver that came that way to fair or market for miles and miles around. He reserved, however, especial affection for the regular roadsters, man and beast; those, I mean, that drove daily to Blaney's from Newry, Rathfriland, or Dromore. The men, well acquainted with his ways, never spoke a hasty or unkind word to him, although he was occasionally self-willed in the matter of the horse-feed and the watering. The horses naturally returned the affection of one whose attendance upon them was untiring. He talked to them incessantly in public or in private; their comfort occupied the first place in his thought. He curried, whisked them down, patted and praised their best points with all the enthusiasm of a connoisseur, or, when the like happened, mourned over a broken knee or a windgall as over some serious domestic trouble, as indeed to him it was. All this and more of the kind was done without fee or reward, save the privilege at all hours of the kitchen fireside and the stables, with an occasional ride down to the river, "wid the creatures for a drink," as he would say, or "to wash the mud from their legs, and bad scran to it."

Few days passed, however, failing to bring him a chance horse to hold for a fine gentleman, "wid boots and spurs bedad," or when he had not an errand to run, or to lend a helping hand with the luggage of some generous traveller; and with these opportunities came sixpences, sometimes even shillings, for his trouble, but oftener just because he was Ned Donovan. Many to whom his story was unknown often wondered at the glistening eager eye with which he counted his earnings over, and at the happiness an additional sixpence seemed to give him; all this was so unlike the hourly evidences of his most unselfish nature. Strangers, less charitable in mind than in pocket, led astray by this seeming love of money, not unfrequently thought that much of the boy's idiocy was put on, and they said so; but they did not know him, nor happily he the meaning of their sneers. It was amusing to follow him at the lucky moment when he got a shilling or so in this way, when he invariably made straight for the bar of the inn to deposit it with the utmost gravity of manner in the safe keeping of good Mrs. Blaney. He had learnt from bitter experience how unsafe it was to be his own banker, as he had frequently lost his earnings in the hay loft or the stable, before the happy thought had struck him to find a better keeper for them. You would have heard there, too, how he invariably came at night to withdraw his funds, and how he always had money given him, more or less. For there were unlucky days for Ned, when travellers were few or forgetful; but his memory was far from faithful in this regard, and good Mrs. Blaney was more than kind.

The reason for this seeming selfishness of Ned is easily told. He had a mother whom he loved with all his strange impassioned nature, a widowed mother. To receive her grateful smile in return for the wages of his industry each evening when he reached his home, was the crowning happiness of the day.

God was kindly with him—he was not alone, poor boy! He had a mother, and all that mother's love. Had you travelled that way you must have noticed their little cottage at the turning going up the hill to St. Mary's. You may see it even now as you pass, but the roses Mary trained there are dead and gone, the little latticed window broken, the garden weedy and desolate, telling its tale of sorrow like the tombstone.

Mary Donovan had lived there for many years—since her boy was quite a child. She came one morning, so the gossips said, a passenger by the coach, somewhere from the North. Her child was then but four years old, and then, as ever after, an object for the sympathy of the kind of heart. She took humble lodgings, and applied to the shopkeepers and the neighboring gentry for employment at her needle, with which she was wonderfully skilled, they said. The prejudices which met her at the first, from all save the kind landlady of the "Stag," soon gave way before her patient, unbending uprightness of character, and the unfathomable sorrow that weighed her down, for sorrow is a sacred thing; even the voice of scandal hushes in its presence. Her past history was her secret. Whether it was one of shame or of suffering virtue no tongue could tell. Silent as the grave to all impertinent inquiry, meek and humble before her God, and gentle as gentleness itself with every living thing, her mystery became respected, and she and her boy beloved.

From that evening when, wet and weary from her journey, she first awoke the kindly sympathies of the hostess of the "Stag"—the same good-natured Mrs. Blaney—for twelve long years the widow pursued her peaceful way, earning for herself and for her child not merely a livelihood, but many of the comforts of dress and food which were looked upon as luxuries by those around her; and never did mother receive more fulness of reward in the passionate love of offspring than she in that of her all but mindless boy.

When he was yet a child, often have I watched him sitting at her feet, as she sat at the cottage door or window plying her ever busy needle, listening to the strange stories of the fairies and the leprechauns of the olden times she could tell so well. Of Heaven and its glories, too, she would sometimes speak, to be interrupted by some strange remark, suggestive of more than human wisdom. Then the startled mother would fix her eyes upon his face so earnestly, as if in hope that God at last would shed light upon the shadowed mind of her bereaved one, to meet always and ever the glance of childish adoration, but with it, alas! the vacant smile that spoke forgetfulness already of the transitory ray of reason that a moment rested there.

Often have I stopped, as I passed that way, to listen to some quaint old ballad full of the melancholy music of her voice, and make my friendly inquiries for herself and child, sure to find him in his usual resting-place. My welcome was a warm one always, and my grey hairs—for they were grey even then, sir—often mingled with the yellow curls of the boy as he clambered up my knee to kiss me. We were warm friends, sir, Mary and I—for I, and I only, of all living beings, knew her secret and the story of her sorrow; and this was the way I learned it.

One day, soon after her arrival in the town, I had just risen from early mass in the chapel, and turned in here upon my morning round, when the voice of some one weeping bitterly, and the sad wail of a child accompanying, drew my attention to a corner of the yard and to the kneeling figure of a woman and that of a little boy, seated among the long grass of the grave beside her. Mourners were no unfamiliar sights to me, even at such an early hour, but the woman's dress bespoke the stranger and awoke my curiosity. I neared the grave, and recognized it as that of a good old man, once the village schoolmaster, who had died two years before. I knew him well; for many years he had dwelt amongst us, respected for himself as for his calling. He had been happy in the affections of an only child—a daughter, the very picture of her mother, he used to say, whom he had buried amongst strangers. In her was centred his every earthly hope. She was his pride, and her pleasure all the reward he sought in a life laden with all the petty vexations of the teacher. She forsook him and her happy home, and fled to England with one whom she had known for a few weeks only, who had met her at Rostrevor, where her father's fond indulgence had sent her for the season; forsook all for a husband—scandal said, a lover—who, whilst enamored of her beauty, scorned her father's poverty. The old man never raised his head again in the village. Two years of sorrow, and the grave closed over him. I made it. The savings of his industrious life still lay in the hands of the village pastor in safe-keeping for the lost one should she ever return to claim it; but Mary never claimed it.

I drew nearer, for my heart told me who the mourner was. I, too, had loved the girl, as who indeed had not? I, too, had shared the sorrow of her honest father, and many a time had yearned to know the fate of the fair-haired daughter of his affection.

I drew still nearer; my step was noiseless upon the grass. I leaned upon a headstone near me. I spoke the words that pressed for utterance, "Mary, Mary," I said, "You come too late, too late!"

She started from the grave; an exclamation of terror and surprise broke from her. She looked me wildly in the face, as if the spirit of her injured father stood in shape before her, and recognizing the sad features of that father's friend, she sank, sobbing convulsively, upon the grave again, hiding her pale face in the long grass which covered it.

I raised her kindly in my arms, and sitting down beside her, her wondering yet gentle boy between my knees, I heard her sad tale of passion and remorse. No other ever heard that story; she asked my silence, and I spoke not.

From that time forward, year after year, the penitent paid frequent visits to her father's grave; her gentle manner asked for no inquiry, and none was made, and there was nothing left of the once joyous daughter of the schoolmaster to challenge recognition. The boy, too, seemed to love the place, and oftentimes accompanied her. For her sake it was he loved it, seeming to comprehend that here there was something sharing with him her affection, some link which bound them both to the place forever.

Well, years passed on, and, as I have said, the voice of scandal had long been hushed; the child had almost reached to manhood, and the silver threads of time and sorrow had stolen in among the once golden locks of the mother. Childlike ever, and uniformly good and cheerful, Ned rose each morning, and as it had been for some years, the daylight was not more certain to enter the pleasant bar-room of the "Stag" than was the shadow of the innocent to fall across its threshold, its earliest visitor. Evening brought him home with his caresses, his childish chat, and his petty earnings to his mother, who, happy at the pleasure his employment gave him, was profuse in the praises that he loved to hear.

And so matters had gone on for years, just as if they might have done so for ever, when God in his wisdom brought that sore affliction upon us all—the famine and the sickness of '47. Who that has lived through that year of misery and horror, but shudders at the remembrances its very name recalls? Who but wails some beloved one snatched away with scarce a moment's warning?—the child from its mother's arms; the mother from the child's caresses; the youth standing full of hope on the threshold of his manhood, when the warm blood froze suddenly in his veins, the glad visions of his future faded before him as the relentless hand of death seized him with a grasp of iron, leaving him upon the earth but one hour of agony, and the breath to say farewell; the aged flung into the grave upon whose brink they had, trembling, stood for years clinging to life with more than the tenacity of the young—all, all stricken with that horror of dissolution; bowed down as if a curse had fallen upon us for our sins as once came the plague upon the Egyptians.

First amongst the victims was the long-tried, patient Mary. With sufficient warning only to bring the good priest to her side, to receive the last rites of her faith, to press in her enfeebled arms her terror-stricken son, and upon his lips one agonizing kiss—and her soul was with its God.

The agony of the boy when once he realized the great grief that had fallen upon him was, they told me, so fearful and so wild as to wring with horror the hearts of all who heard him. After a time he was somewhat pacified by the gentle persuasion of the priest, and the kind soothing of some good-natured neighbors, who, disregarding the danger of the infection, had gathered in out of love and pity. They strove to lead him from the deathbed; but no, the first paroxysm of despair once over, he sat himself down, silent, yet stern, by the bedside. He spoke not, he wept not. Apparently unconscious of the presence of others as of his own existence, the icy fingers of one hand clasped in his, he thus sat gazing, motionless as stone, upon the dead face of his mother.

On through the long hours of that autumn night sat the stricken mourner, and though daylight came, ay, even the sunlight that he loved stole in and crept up upon the bed till it fell upon the placid features of the dead, illumining them as with the glory of immortality, still he moved not. Dead as the dead he seemed, in all but the strange, weird evidence of being in his eyes. Stolid he remained to all remonstrances; silent as motionless to all words of comfort.

The hour came at last for preparation towards the removal of the body—for the cholera did not spare the poor body after death, decay set in so rapidly—when, contrary to the expectation of all, the innocent voluntarily arose and even assisted at the necessary dutiess, duties which must have conveyed to him the knowledge of his approaching parting with her to whom he still clung as lovingly in death as he had done in life.

It was the afternoon of the day following that of Mary's death when a few neighbors gathered to see her home, poor girl! I should not say a few either, for they were many at such a time, when the dead cart rattled hourly past the door, and sorrowing and desolation was in every home.

They bore her from the cottage and along the way leading to the burying ground of Castlewellan, the parish she had lived and died in. The wailing orphan walked stealthily behind, his head low bent, unearthly pallor on his face, his fingers interlaced before him, every motion and expression speaking of the sorrow unto death, of the mortal agony of desolation.

Mournfully the procession passed along till it reached the cross road leading to this village here; but continuing their journey, those forming it were suddenly interrupted by a wild, unearthly cry from the lips of the idiot.

"Where are yez goin', men, where are yez goin', men, I say? You must take her to Drumbhan, you must take her to Drumbhan! She said she would lie there some day beside her father; do you hear that, men? So bring her to Drumbhan, I say!"

His agony was fearful, his shriek inhuman in the fierceness of its passion. The bearers stopped, the mourners gathered around the boy, but vain was every effort to appease him, and still his cry rose far above their words of comfort:—"Bring her to Drumbhan, oh! bring her to Drumbhan!"

None there knew, as I have said, the mother's story, and all believed this but a wild, unreasonable fancy of poor Ned's; but had it been otherwise, what could they do? The grave was already made, and the good priest waiting to give the last religious rite to the body of this patient and enduring Christian.

Seeing that they again moved on, Ned suddenly ceased his cry, as if he had formed some strange resolution which pacified him, and relapsed into the sullen gloom that had preceded the outcry of his anguish. They buried her; he came away quietly with them. They sought, some of them, to bring him to their houses, thinking to save him the agony of returning home just then to miss her presence; but all efforts to lead him any way but that towards his desolate home were fruitless. He returned to the cottage. He sat down by the vacant bed and rocked himself to and fro, singing with mournful pathos snatches from an old ballad, a favorite of his mother's.

An old neighbor promising to remain with him that night and care for the cottage till next day, when arrangements were to be made for the disposal of its contents and for the future of poor Ned, the others went to their homes.

The shadows of the night came down. In and near the cottage all was silent. The old woman crept towards the boy to rouse him from his lethargy, and to urge him to take some food which she had prepared for him. He was asleep. Thanking God for this, His greatest gift to the sorrowing heart, the old woman sat down, and covering her shoulders with her cloak, dozed away an hour or two, then awoke and watched, then slept again, again awoke to find the idiot still asleep, and then slept again.

About an hour after sunrise she started from her seat, alarmed by an outcry at the door, her name being loudly called. "In God's name, what's the matter? who's dead now? is it the priest, alanna?"

"Oh, may the Lord be betune us an harum," said a voice from amongst a crowd of excited people at the door, "if they haven't raised poor Mary's body in the night! Here's Brian an' myself saw the empty grave as we passed by the chapel yard just now. Sure never was such a thing as that ever heard of before in Castlewellan anyhow."

"Whisht, whisht, for the love av God," said the old woman, "or Ned will hear yez," and turning towards the bedside, hoping that he still slept quietly, she saw but his vacant seat—the boy was gone.

"I know it all, I know it all," she cried. "As sure as God's in heaven this day, he's gone and raised her up himself. I heard him in his sleep, the crature, but thought nothing of his demented talk. Go after him, men! Go after him, I say! He has gone wid her to Drumbhan."

They hurried off with many others who now heard this extraordinary story. They ran eagerly down the hill towards the village here. You know the distance, maybe? Two long miles at least. Well, when they had reached within half a mile of this spot, sure enough, God knows, they overtook the crazy boy, wheeling before him on a barrow the coffin containing the dead body of his mother.

Never did human eye see sight like this before. He heard their hurried footsteps coming on behind him, and setting down the barrow gently on the road, he turned suddenly upon them with all the frenzy of the fiercest madness in his face, and raising up the spade that lay beside the coffin, and brandishing it above his head, he cried, "Back, back, I tell you all; touch her one of you, and I'll cleave him! Didn't I tell you to bring her to Drumbhan? Didn't I tell you she wanted to sleep down here beside her father? You thought that you were good, did you, and Father Connor, too, to put her up in the hill beside the big church there? But what did you know? what did you know? Did she tell any of you last night that she couldn't rest there; did she do that, I say? No, no, she came to me who loved her, to her own poor Ned—she came and asked me to bring her to Drumbhan; and so I will—so I will, I say, in spite of you all! in spite of you all!"

So saying, he raised the barrow once again and passed onward with his burden. They spoke not. They made no effort to turn him from his purpose. Many there were who would gladly have eased the exhausted creature of his burden, but, awe-stricken, they feared to approach him, and silently fell behind a second time in sad procession at the widow's funeral.

At last he reached the gate there. I was standing at it when he came. He wheeled his burden along that path behind us, and to the grave here. I followed with the rest, as powerless to interfere as they. He laid down the barrow gently again, and taking up the spade he had carried with him, began to dig the grave. I joined him. He looked at me first inquiringly; then recognizing me, muttered something to himself as if approvingly. Other hands besides ours were soon at work, and a few minutes more found Mary resting by her father's side and the last sod carefully replaced—when, failing only when his task was done, the worn-out boy sank senseless upon the grave.

They carried him away gently, and when consciousness returned, they soothed him with kind words. The women blessed him and praised his mother, and his love for her, till recollection returned, and tears for his loss stole silently down the idiot's cheeks. All traces of passion had disappeared, and in its place there seemed the evidence of a newborn intelligence in the mute yet expressive sorrow of that pale face.

He went with them without a murmur; several times turned hastily whilst in sight of the graveyard to look back, then disappeared.

All that day the picture of that poor creature and the scene in which he played so strange a part, haunted me at every step. Still I saw him coming as he did that morning down the hill; the barrow, the coffin, the crowd walking solemnly after. Still I saw it through that long, long day, and leave my fancy it would not. That night I could not rest. True, I had loved poor Mary and I had loved her boy; still I had laid away in their narrow beds many, very many that were dear to me, linked to my affection by the closest ties of kindred, but I had never sorrowed, old man as I was, as I had done that day; never felt such awe at the untold mystery of our nature and the wonderful ways of my God.

In the morning I arose early, early for me, and although no duty called me here till after early prayers, I took my spade upon my shoulder and came upon my way, feeling drawn towards the place, I knew not why.

The morning was as beautiful as this one, and, as I think I have said before, the season of the year the same. Already here and there, I noticed, as I came along, familiar faces in the fields, and some, too, of my neighbors I met upon the road; but contrary to my usual custom I avoided the familiar chat so frequently indulged in when we met each other at such an early hour, passing on with a "good morrow" only, eager to reach Drumbhan.

Some twenty minutes brought me to the chapel, for I lived then as I do now, a short mile below there. I went in to say a prayer, conscious of my weakness, in the hope to shake the weight from off my shoulders that pressed me down so heavily. Thence passing into the graveyard here, I turned my eyes in this direction to behold, prostrate upon the grave of his mother, the loving, harmless boy.

My knees trembled as with palsy. How came he here? I said, and when? Why, I asked not; I knew too well of this love that was more than earthly. Tottering, I drew near; I called him by his name. He answered not. I called again. No voice replied; nor sound, nor motion was there save the echo of my voice and my hurried footfall as I neared the spot. I stooped, I raised him in my arms, I parted from his brow the long hair damp with the dew of morning. I gazed upon that pale, pale face, which, in the holy peace that rested there, spoke of the goodness and the mercy of our Heavenly Father, into whose holy keeping the spotless soul had passed. He was dead.

The sexton's tale was told.

* Synonymous with "Idiot" among the Irish peasantry, when used in this way; they rarely use the word idiot unless in derision.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, ceases from this date.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1867.

The undersigned has this day commenced the transaction of a general BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds dealt in.

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on Commission.

MERCANTILE PAPER and LOANS ON COLLATERAL negotiated.

SAMUEL N. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 1 6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment.

NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 2 12s

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.

This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.

Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 25 2mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

COURT MARTIAL IN SESSION.—The Marine General Court Martial, that has been in session for some time at the Navy Yard, for the trial of Major Field, is drawing to a close. Lieutenant French, although young, has exhibited a rare aptitude for the duties of Judge Advocate. The accused read his defense yesterday, and we learn that it consisted more in acrimonious language against meritorious officers than in a careful analysis of the testimony. From the high character of the members composing the court, we know their duties have been honorably discharged. The Government requires no more from any of its servants.

CASUALTIES AND HOSPITAL CASES.—The following named persons were yesterday admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Mrs. Ann McVey, who was badly scalded yesterday about the face and hands, by the breaking of a can containing boiling water.

James Murphy, aged forty-eight years, living at No. 721 Bedford street, was badly bruised. He alleges that while lying in his own house a man entered, kicked and beat him severely. James was very drunk when he entered the Hospital.

Matthew Moore, aged fifteen, was struck on the head by a press in motion at No. 519 Minor street. He lives in Temple street, below Thirteenth.

A SERENADE.—Colonel H. H. Bingham, Postmaster of this city, received the compliment of a serenade at his residence, No. 1714 Arch street, tendered through the Liberty Cornet Band, by his subordinates. In his acknowledgment Colonel Bingham promised to save the business efficiently conducted, and to retain all competent employes. Mr. Wunder, Chief Clerk, was subsequently serenaded at his residence, Tenth street, below Columbia avenue.

COMMENDABLE.—The following is a move in the right direction, and will receive the hearty approval of all who delight in visiting Oakdale Park and Physical Institute:—The special agent of the Park has announced that the sale of spirituous or malt liquors will not be permitted upon the premises. Yesterday a number of subscription circulars were distributed in the city. Subscriptions to the stock will be received until April 15, commencing next Monday.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—The oldest papermaker in this city, Mr. Joseph Duckett, died yesterday, after a lingering illness, from typhoid fever. He had attained the age of sixty years. He was a man utterly opposed to ostentation. During his long and eventful life he assisted many young men in business, or, in other words, gave them a start in the world. He was a kind-hearted gentleman, and very correct in all his business transactions.

IN WORKING ORDER.—The splendid grain elevator at the foot of Washington street is now in use. The Philadelphia Grain, Warehousing, and Drying Company have leased it. The Company comprises a number of the leading grain dealers of Philadelphia. In a short time notice will be served to the trade in general as to the extent of the arrangements for their accommodation.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A pot of pitch took fire yesterday in Market street, near Forty-fifth, about half-past 8 o'clock. The dense smoke gave rise to an alarm of fire. The bells in West Philadelphia were rung, and all the fire companies turned out. Beyond the destruction of the pitch, no damage was done.

BADLY INJURED.—Lieutenant Edward Holgate, of the Thirteenth Police District, was unable to be on duty yesterday, having had his leg badly injured at the late conflagration of Schofield's mill, in Manayunk.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The number of licenses granted to the keepers of taverns, up to the close of yesterday, was 2175.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....5'36 MOON RISES.....8'38
SUN SETS.....6'30 HIGH WATER.....3'02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TAWNEY, ANDREW WHEELER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 21
Bavaria	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26

FOR EUROPE.

England	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	April 6
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	April 6
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 6
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 6
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	April 9
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Ship R. Davenport, Otis, Liverpool, P. Wright & Sons.

Brig Anne, Morrow, Barbados, John Mason & Co.

Schr T. G. Conner, Baker, Barbados, Thos. Watson & Sons.

Schr Vapor, Johnson, Norwich, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.

Schr B. Steelman, Steelman, Norwich, do.

Schr Restless, Baker, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Boston, do.

Schr Telfort, Higgins, Gloucester, Rommell, Hunter & Co.

Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Norwich, do.

Schr Village Queen, Phillips, Providence, do.

Schr J. L. Hovard, McDuffy, Portland, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.

Schr E. Matthew, McElwee, Boston, J. J. Dovey & Son.

Schr Sarah A. J. Todd, Washington, Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr W. Callahan, Clark, Georgetown, J. T. Justus.

Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Nor. barque Homersund, Nelson, 86 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to T. Watson & Sons.

Schr E. A. Conant, Foss, 19 days from Black River, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, 12 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to captain.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, 4 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to E. H. Rowley.

Schr Cadi, Banks, 3 days from Wicomico River, Md., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr H. G. Ely, Allison, 4 days from Petersburg, Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Edie Hall, Saxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Malvina, Ellingsworth, 2 days from Milford, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Cynthia Jane, Bellows, from Bridgeport.

Schr Vapor, Johnson, from Trenton.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Boston.

Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.

Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, from Boston.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, hence, via Norfolk, for Liverpool, was seen 31st ult, in lat. 38 30, lon. 69 38.

Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, hence, at Cardenas 26th ultimo.

Brig A. J. Rose, Small, hence, at Cardenas 26th ult.

Brig N. Clifford, Shute, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 27th ult.

Brig Robin, Killman, hence, at Cardenas 26th ult.

Brig Iris, Williams, for Philadelphia next day, was at Manzanilla 20th ult.

Brig J. Bickmore, Granam, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult.

Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, hence, at Cardenas 26th ult.

Schr P. A. Saunders, Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 2d inst.

Schrs J. Cadwalader, Steelman, and C. W. Locke, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 3d inst.

Schr M. A. Reed, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst.

Schr Roanoke, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 2d inst.

Schr C. S. Edwards, Garwood, hence, at Matanzas, and sailed for Carbarien 27th ult.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence, at Havana 29th ultimo.

Schr Perkins, Haines for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Jago 19th ult.

Schr R. E. Corson, Corson, hence, at Trinidad 23d ultimo.

Schr Moses Patton, Harding, hence, at Cardenas 26th ult.

Schr C. Fantauzzi, Wooster, hence, at Portland, 3d instant.

Schr Fredonia, Thompson, hence, at St. John, N. B., 4th inst.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, hence, at Cardenas 26th ultimo.

Schr Annie May, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 3d inst.

Schr J. P. Ames, Turner, hence, at Newburyport 3d instant.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, from Sagua, at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Schr White Squall, Adams, has been abandoned. The following is Captain Adams' report:—Sailed from Jacksonville for New York March 16, with a cargo of lumber. On the 23th, encountered a heavy gale from N. N. W., in which lost rudder, lost and split sails, sprung foremast head and sprung a leak; in which condition we were until April 1, when we were fallen in with in lat. 36 25, long. 69 50, by brig J. Leighton, Leighton, from Turks Island for New York, who took us off with great difficulty, it blowing strong and a heavy sea running at the time, and brought to New York. The White Squall was 167 tons register, built at Newburg in 1862, and owned by R. F. Shannon, of Philadelphia.

The Five Fathom Shoal Light Vessel, which broke adrift from her moorings off Delaware Bay, during the gale of March 31, and was towed into Hampton Roads a few days ago, was towed to Norfolk 2d inst. by steamer Helicotrope. One man and the boil was lost overboard, and the vessel is much damaged.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronch Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, nal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquidas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing, Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1927 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N.Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 740 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 423 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown, William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH

NO. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

1 20 wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 31 s No. 232 North SECOND Street

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 836 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

MEDICAL.

BOND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1'00
Quarts in bottles.....$1'75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10'00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,

Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuthsly

LOOK AND LIVE.

ELECTROPATHY.

Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Cor. Thirteenth and Walnut Sts.

TEACHERS of new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,
[No. 1831 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4.1 N Seventh street.

James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.

Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.

Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease Continental Hotel.

B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.

William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.

Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.

Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.

H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.

J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.

Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.

James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.

Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.

George Hunt, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No 1113 Chesnut street.

H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.

Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.

J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.

Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.

John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.

Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.

Aquilla Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.

J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby, Delaware county.

William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.

Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1612 Arch street.

E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES, Philadelphia.

Consultation free. 1 19s,tf

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Sold by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 1m No 232 North SECOND Street

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

NO CURE NO PAY. RHEUMATISM—NEURALGIA—GOUT.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

USED INWARDLY.

Reference to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.

Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE,

NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER

HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.

Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. MACFERRAN,

SOLE AGENT,

4 5 1m rp] **NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.**

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
MADAME EUPHROSYNE PAREPA ROSA,

Her first appearance in Opera in Philadelphia. The great Tenor,

SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,

MADAME STRAKOSCH,	SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,	SIGNOR LOTTI.
SIGNOR SUSINI,	SIGNOR SARTI.

Musical Directors,
SIGNORS NICOLAO and CARL ROSA

MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867,
IL TROVATORE.

Madame PAREPA ROSA as.....Leonora
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH as.....Azucena
Signor P. BRIGNOLI in his great role of.....Manrico
Signor FORTUNA as.....Count di Luna
Signor SARTI as.....Ferrando

TUESDAY, April 9,
NORMA.

Madame PAREPA as.....NORMA.
Madame STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI.

WEDNESDAY, April 10,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Madame PAREPA ROSA, BRIGNOLI, FERRANTI, SUSINI, SARTI.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Siggie Tuckpis ready THIS MORNING, at the Academy, and at Trumpler's. 4 4 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
SIXTH NIGHT OF
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
the distinguished histrionic artist,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
in his great impersonation of
ROVER, in the Comedy of
WILD OATS.
received on its last representation with
A MOST BRILLIANT AUDIENCE
AND
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
To conclude with the three-act Drama of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
Monday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Tuesday—MONEY.
Wednesday—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Thursday—HAMLET.
Friday—THE STRANGER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
LUCILLE WESTERN
will give, for the first time in Philadelphia, her greatly admired conception and rendition of
LADY MACBETH,
in Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy of
MACBETH.
To conclude with the Domestic Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. S. HEMPLE.
MR. FRANK DREW
has kindly volunteered.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), April 6,
CRAIG'S ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo.....Mr. S. HEMPLE
After which HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy (with songs).....FRANK DREW
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Capitola.....Miss ANNIE WARD
Wool (with a jig).....Mr. S. HEMPLE
Monday—CHARIVOYANCE.
EDWIN ADAMS as.....Jean Vaubaron

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION,
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

CONCERT HALL.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 1,
and every evening during the week.
TWO GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY, April 3, and SATURDAY, April 6.
GRAND CONSOLIDATION OF THREE DISTINCT AND SEPARATE TROUPES! GRAND REUNION of THE TWO PEAK FAMILIES
BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the celebrated BERGER FAMILY, the Largest Troupe of Bell Ringers in the World.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 25 Cents extra. No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinee for 25 Cents. Adults, 50 Cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Matinee—Doors open at 2. To commence at 3. Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. [4 1 6t

The Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. J. C. GOODHUE, Business Manager.

IRELAND! IRELAND!!
ONE WEEK MORE.
AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
MONDAY, April 1, AND DURING THE WEEK,
a Magnificently Illustrated Tour of
THE EMERALD ISLE,
Historical, Humorous, and Legendary, with Lecture, Songs, and Comic Irish Stories.
Admission.....25 Cents
Commence at 8 o'clock. 4 1 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
Charles E. Buckingham, Manager. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
3 30

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, April 12, will include—
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 316 Monroe street. Gas, bath, etc. Sale absolute. Immediate possession.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT. Liberty street, between Upland and Madison streets, Chester, 30 by 140 feet.
BUILDING LOT, on Factory street, Frankford, 112 feet front.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, North Penn Village, Twenty-eighth Ward, Twenty-seventh street, between Emmett and Dauphin, 55 feet 4½ inches front by 110 feet deep. [4 5

PUBLIC SALE.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, North Penn Village, Twenty-eighth Ward, TWENTY-SEVENTH Street, between EMMETT and DAUPHIN Streets.
On FRIDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All those three certain contiguous Lots or pieces of ground situate on the west side of Twenty-seventh street, between Emmett and Dauphin streets, and at the distance of 73 feet 10½ inches northward from the north side of Emmett street, in the Twenty-eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing together in front or breadth on said Twenty-seventh street 55 feet 4½ inches, and in length or depth eastward of that width 110 feet.
Clear of all incumbrance.
$50 to be paid at time of sale.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 6 11 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.—BUILDING LOT at CHESTER.—On FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain lot or piece of Ground, situate on the south side of Liberty street, between Upland and Madison streets, at the distance of 130 feet from said Upland street, in the town of Chester, Pennsylvania, containing in front on said Liberty street 30 feet, and extending in depth 146 feet.
Clear of all incumbrance.
Fifty dollars to be paid at time of sale.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 30 4 6 11 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.—BUILDING LOT, FACTORY Street, FRANKFORD.—On FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain lot or piece of Ground, situate on the northwesterly side of a thirty feet wide street, laid out by Samuel Brooks on his plan of lots, called Factory street, and on the southwardly side of Pilling street, containing in front on said Factory street 112 8-10 feet, and on said Pilling street 10 feet, and in depth to the easterly side thereof 122 3-10 feet, and on the westerly side 49 feet 3 inches.
Clear of incumbrance.
Fifty dollars to be paid at time of sale.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 30 4 6 11 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three-story brick DWELLING, No. 316 MONROE Street.—On FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain lot or piece of Ground, and the three-story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Monroe street, between Third and Fourth streets, No. 316, in the Fourth Ward, containing in front or breadth 15 feet 3 inches, including one-half of a certain 3 feet wide alley on the easterly side, and in depth 90 feet, more or less, to a 20 feet wide street, called Stanley street. The house is in good order, containing 8 rooms, has gas, bath, etc.
Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 30 4 6 11 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

SALE ON MONDAY, April 8, will include
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of George Emerick, deceased. Established Tavern Stand, corner of RIDGE Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Streets
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1625 North THIRTEENTH Street.
GERMANTOWN—Seven Elegant Building Sites, East WALNUT Lane, East TULPEHOCKEN and MORTON Streets.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING—No. 2129 LOCUST Street.
CENTRE COUNTY—Two Tracts of Land, Upper Bald Eagle township, near Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1353 and 1355 SHIPPEN Street. 3 23 4t2s
Irredeemable Ground-Rent, $21'25 per annum.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF GEORGE EMERICK, deceased.—J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
ESTABLISHED TAVERN STAND,
Northeast corner of
RIDGE AVENUE AND SEVENTEENTH STS.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, April 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of George Emerick, dec'd., viz.:—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, beginning at a point in the east line of Seventeenth (late Schuylkill Sixth) street, at the distance of 96 feet southward from the south side of Poplar street, in the said city of Philadelphia; thence extending eastward by ground intended to be this day granted to the said George Emerick on ground-rent; parallel with said Poplar street 32 feet 8½ inches; thence southwestward by other ground intended to be granted this day to the said George Emerick on ground rent, at right angles with Ridge avenue late Ridge road, 40 feet 1½ inches to the northeast side of the said Ridge avenue; and thence northwestwardly along the said Ridge avenue 9 feet 5 inches to the east side of said Seventeenth street; thence northward along the east side of said Seventeenth street 24 feet 10½ inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises which Richard Lawrence and Sarah Ann, his wife, by indenture, dated the 12th day of February, A. D. 1856, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 88, page 338, gran

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHE EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

The New Board of School Controllers. Both branches of the Legislature have passed, and the Governor has signed, a bill, taking from the School Directors of Philadelphia the power to elect the School Controllers, and vesting it in the Courts. The completion of the various preliminaries necessary before the bill could go into effect will be hailed with gratification by our citizens. The old system of election had become thoroughly incompetent, not to say corrupt. The constitution of the sectional Boards was always such as to make them always stand nine of one party to three of the other. The choice by such a body was always a partisan one. The candidate had no examination into his qualifications further than an inspection of the ticket he had voted for the past few years. And when no requisite but party enthusiasm was necessary, it is not surprising that the office was given to the smallest order of politicians. We feel no surprise that it frequently happened that the ignorant had a majority of the Board, but we are rather astounded that there was ever selected a suitable gentleman. The determination to make an effort to effect a change first became apparent about a year ago, at which time we spoke earnestly in favor of the reform. The agitation has since been kept up, and it is with surprise that we see that the measure has been adopted so speedily.

We felt well assured that it would ultimately come, but that, within a single session, it should be adopted, is cause for hope of an improvement in our Legislature. Mr. James N. Marks was the author of the bill, and deserves great credit for the steps he has taken to hasten its passage. We feel confident that, under the new *régime*, we will see a marked improvement in the control of our common schools. The office of Controller will cease to be a small reward for party services, and become one of the most honorable positions in our municipality. It will soon be held to be the highest compliment which could be paid to a man, that the courts should deem him qualified to superintend the education of a hundred thousand children, and select him out of all his fellows to have a voice in the management of the curriculum of studies. As in Boston, so will the position become here—a post to be sought for by all as an honor, and given only to the best. We hope that the first steps of the new Board will be to eschew all political influences, and the choice of teachers be influenced only by merit and not by partisan feeling.

What Constitutes Russian America.

When the treaty between Russia and the United States in regard to the purchase of Russian America was made public, every public man and newspaper looked and talked wisely, but were careful not to be too committal, for, with the exception of Mr. Seward, nobody had heard of Russian America further than by name, and we doubt if the Secretary of State knows anything about it himself. The *Nation*, however, has been going into the subject, and gives us the following succinct account of the beauties of our proposed acquisition, which are certainly instructive:—

> Russian America is inhabited by fifty thousand fishing, trapping, fur-bearing Esquimaux, and nine or ten thousand Russians, Russian Americans, and people whom the gazetteers call Alcoots and Kodiaks. They import a good part of their provisions, and export a yearly diminishing quantity of furs. The country is a frozen wilderness, better known to Arctic explorers and whalers than to most other men, and probably of no possible value to any men but them, the semi-civilized tribes that support existence there, and the Russian settlers who trade with them. The territory is larger than eight States like New York would be, its area being 394,000 square miles. What we want of it, unless to take a solitude and call it Seward, by erecting it into a Territory, we do not know, but we can buy the privilege of flying the stars and stripes over a colony, and a worthless colony, by paying seven millions of dollars for it. This we suppose Congress will not do. There is no good reason for doing it, and several good reasons for not doing it. We do not want far-distant, detached colonies, nor ice and snow territories, nor Esquimaux fellow-citizens, nor Mount Saint Elias, and there is nothing else to be had from Alaska and Barrow's Point, so far as we are informed. The Czar's intentions, aside from his design of getting the seven millions in gold, are doubtful. It may be that he thinks New Archangel not worth the powder and shot he may have to expend in its defense in case of a new Eastern war. It may be that he wants to impress Europe with the idea of the closeness of friendship that must exist between Russia and a country for whose sake Russia cuts off a limb. But with all these considerations we have no concern. We are to consider our own interests, say yes or no to Mr. Seward's chimerical project of saddling us with a frozen desert of a colony—and we imagine there will be little difficulty in choosing the right answer.

Senator Saulsbury's drunkenness has become so habitual as to force the Senate, out of mere self-protection, to institute measures for his expulsion. This step ought to have been taken long ago, but a natural disinclination on the part of the Senate to affix such a public brand of infamy upon one of their number, has led to the toleration of an evil which has become a notorious scandal. Saulsbury had o be forcibly removed from the Chamber yesterday, and lay drunk upon the floor of the coat-room until the close of the session. Put him out.

General Schofield at Work.—General Schofield is the first of the military commanders who has ordered the registration of voters provided for in the Reconstruction law. He seems disposed to push matters along without hesitation. Under the law the registration can be made any time before the 1st of September next. This affords ample time for having the work honestly and thoroughly performed.

—The Mobile *Tribune*, in an appeal to the Democratic party of the North, is responsible for the following metaphor:—"When Abolitionism, shaped from its native ooze into a full-formed beast, started on its career of destruction, tearing down the ramparts of Holy Writ in order to throttle the South, and through the South the charter of constitutional freedom, which was your heritage as well as ours, in those days, Democrats of the North, you stood shoulder to shoulder with the people of the South." "So we did," they will answer, when they know that the Mobile *Tribune* offers office as a reward, and threatens a new Rebellion:—"It has occurred to us that some among you would not object to go to Congress as representatives from the South. It is likely that we can elect you, if you help us somewhat, and, as you can take the test-oath, you can take your seats in the Capitol. If that be forbidden you, you will have an opportunity of doing with Democratic Congressmen what some of you say you will do, if need be, with the next Democratic President (a safe threat, probably)—seat him by force of arms. The time is hastening—the enemy taking position and planting batteries. Up with your colors, Democrats of the North!"

Some of our Democratic contemporaries are particularly sarcastic on the United States Senate because it consults the member of the lower House before it confirms a nominee in his district, and characterizes such courtesy as "cowardice," and states that "it cannot venture to confirm a nominee without asking permission of the member." A moment's reflection will show that such a course of conduct is eminently proper. Who is better qualified to know the abilities of a man, a Senator from a distant State or the representative from the district in which the would-be officer resides? And if there be any personal objection, who should be consulted sooner than the representative of the people over whom the officer is to exercise control? Such a reference is not only due to courtesy, but to justice and policy.

Authoritative Interpretation of the Law.—If any of our Generals in command of Districts, under the Reconstruction law, are doubtful as to the extent of their powers under that act, we would advise them to read the President's veto messages of the original and supplementary bills. They will there find that their powers are practically unlimited. This is the President's *official interpretation* of the law; and, of course, he is too consistent to back down from it at this early day. If General Sheridan, therefore, wishes to remove the Rebel Throckmorton from the Provisional Governorship of Texas, let him go ahead. He has full power to do so, and the country will sustain him in it.

The Fairmount Park Extension.—The opinion delivered this morning by Judge Allison, setting aside the award of damages by the jury in the Fairmount Park Extension, will be found in full in our columns to-day. It is extremely spicy, and any one who has a liking for rich developments will not fail to read it, independently of his interest in the matter as a taxpayer.

Next week the music-loving citizens of Philadelphia will be presented with a short season of the genuine Italian Opera, the leading artists of the troupe being none other than M'me Parepa-Rosa and the world-renowned Brignoli. Both of these are great favorites in this city, as was fully proved by the enthusiastic reception given them at their last appearance in concert at the Academy of Music. Brignoli has frequently appeared here in his great operatic *roles*, while M'me Parepa now makes her *début* in this line before a Philadelphia audience. The only thing to be regretted in connection with the matter is the brevity of the season which has been alloted us.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING.—NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. E. E. ADAMS.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Sabbath School will be held To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by RENE GILLOU, Esq., Rev. Mr. ATKINSON, and others. All friends of the Sabbath School are cordially invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. SIXTH Street, above GREEN.—Rev. JOSEPH F. BERG, D. D., will preach To-morrow (D. V.) at 10½ o'clock, morning, and at 7½ o'clock, evening. Strangers welcome.

FREE SERVICES IN THE CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, every sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. MARCH. All seats free, and the public cordially invited.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Rector, Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW, in the CHURCH OF THE EVANGELIST, To-morrow (Sunday) 10½ o'clock A. M. Annual Report and Holy Communion. 3 o'clock P. M., sermon by Rev. Mr. DUHRING. Seats free.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. S. W. CRITTENDEN will preach Sabbath Morning and Afternoon. P. M. sermon on Seven Churches.

LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, NO. 1527 N. TWELFTH Street, Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor, at 10½, "We Must Buy." At 7½, "What Must Not be Sold." Seats free.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKFORD Avenue.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. JOHN EWING, Pastor, at 10½ and 7½.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Children's Church To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COHOCKSINK M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching Morning and Evening by Rev. W. COOPER, D. D.—Subject, Atheism. Seats free.

"LAST WORDS OF JESUS."—REV. H. S. HOFFMAN, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., SIXTH and GIRARD Avenue. All invited and welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.—Rev. T. P. RODMAN will lecture on "The Light that Leads to Heaven," in the church, FOURTH Street, below German, on Sunday Evening, at 7½ P. M. Seats free to all.

ELDER W. ROUZEE WILL preach at CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, TWELFTH above Willow, To-morrow Morning. The Pastor at 7½ P. M., and at JEFFREY'S HALL, at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH— Corner of FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Rev. R. H. ALLEN, Pastor. To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

ST. PETER'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN Church, CHRISTIAN Street, below SIXTH.—Preaching Sabbath morning, at half-past 10, by the Rev. T. L. SEIP.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTERN M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and WALNUT.—Preaching 10½ A. M., "The Cross," 7½, "The New Birth," by Rev. T. B. MILLER, Pastor. Sacrament at 3 o'clock.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN, To-morrow, at 3½ P. M.

PREACHING MAY BE EXPECTED by the Rev. J. SPENCER LEONARD, son of the late Dr. Kennard, at the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Green, To-morrow, both Morning and Evening, he having accepted the charge of the Church. Baptism may be expected in connection with the morning services.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach in the Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome to all the services.

WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of Eighteenth.—The Rev. EDWARD D. LEDYARD will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MESSIAH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, OXFORD Street, above THIRTEENTH.—Rev. F. W. CONRAD, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. to-morrow. Come. All are welcome. Every seat free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth.—Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D., Pastor.—Sermon To-morrow at 10½. Subject, "God's Cure for Despondency." Evening at 7½. Subject, "Truth of Scripture."

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. D. CARROW, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. This will the Doctor's last Sabbath previous to his departure for the East.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, P. E., SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS.—Elder COLE will preach at NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. NADAL AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE W. WISWELL, Pastor elect of the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will preach To-morrow, Morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

REV. FRANK L. ROBBINS, PAS.TOR elect, will preach in the OXFORD CHURCH To-morrow, Morning and Evening. All friends of this new enterprise are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG,

Of the U. S. Military Asylum,

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE,

Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office

NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

UNTIL SATURDAY, 15th INST.

Applicants must bring discharge papers and certificates of dentity.

4 4 8t] JAY COOKE, MANAGER.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND OF PHILADELPHIA.
APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Evidence of the most convincing kind proves beyond all controversy that fearful want prevails through at many districts of the South. The Committee on Distribution are taking prompt measures to place supplies at the points of greatest need. They are co-operating with the Commissions in Boston and New York so as to secure the most efficient and judicious aid to the sufferers. Already they have placed three thousand bushels of Corn in each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alama, and other points will have their immediate attention. How far they shall go in satisfying the cries of those who must perish if they do not get food, will depend on the contributions of a community that has never hitherto turned away from those who are in want.

JOHN WELSH, Chairman, etc.
COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION.
John Welsh, Chairman, No. 218 S. Delaware ave.
Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., No. 1311 Spruce street.
F. Fraley, Schuy'l Navigation Co., No. 417 Walnut street.
Thomas S. Newlin, No. 337 Market street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Wm. Strong, Supreme Court of Pa., No. 204 Walnut.
George Whitney, Callowhill and Sixteenth streets.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.
Lemuel Coffin, Chairman, No. 220 Chesnut street.
John G. James, Nos. 238 and 241 N. Third street.
Henry Lewis, No. 238 Chesnut street.
William Massey, Filbert and Tenth streets.
J. Vaughan Merrick, No. 430 Washington avenue.
Wm. C. Patterson, Nos. 411 and 423 S. Front street.
Charles Wheeler, Central National Bank, No. 109 S. Fourth street.
Joseph B. Myers, No. 1222 Arch street.
Contributions may be sent to any member of the above Committee, or to
JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
S. E. corner of DOCK and WALNUT Streets.
The clergy are earnestly requested to call the attention of their people to the suffering of their brethren in the South. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THOSE DESIring to contribute towards the Building Fund of the
BRAINERD MEMORIAL SABBATH SCHOOL,
are invited to do so by SATURDAY EVENING, 6th instant, that the amount may be included in the report at the opening exercises on the 7th.
Mr. S. T. ELDRIDGE, No. 426 S. SECOND Street, will receive subscriptions. 4 5 2t*

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, inst., at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held. W. MOONEY,
4 6 9t Secretary.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease,
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease,
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.
It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Tetter!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Salt Rheum!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Itching Piles!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Scald Head!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Barber's Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Ring Worms!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures All Skin Diseases
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 80 cents.
Over thirty years have *"Dr. Swayne's Medicines* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.
This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2hs1u]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—"A DEED without a name." Parents desirous of benefiting their offspring reach a vigorous manhood, with mind unstained and faculties undiminished—or of preserving them from a mine of hidden destruction—a worse than living death; will find an able coadjutor in these celebrated remedies.
Sold by all Druggists. 4 6 smf&tf

CURTAIN GOODS.

We have on exhibition newly imported English, French, and German Goods, which we are selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS,

Reps, Damasks, Plushes, Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, and everything pertaining to the Curtain Trade, together with Piano and Table Covers in great variety.

We also have our usual large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Comprising many new and beautiful designs, at prices to suit the most economical.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
4 6smw4p No. 723 CHESNUT ST., Philada.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK
JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Subscribed for and paid in cash.....$200,000·00

ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY

Amount of cash on hand	$143,325·85
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	27,077·54
Amount of United States 5-20 bonds, six per cents., par $100,000; market value	107,500·00
Amount of deferred premiums	35,299·47
Amount of all other assets	5,951·56
	$316,154·42

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses which have not been settled	5,000·00
Amount of losses which have been paid during the year, $43,000.	
Amount of dividends (interest on stock) issued during the year, $14,000.	
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	None

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$169,500·99
Amount of premium notes taken	None
Amount of premiums earned, $193,608·53.	
Amount of interest money received	17,271·20
Amount of profit on sale of United States bonds	8,375·00
	$195,177·19

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	43,000·00
Amount paid for reinsurance	11,830·28
Amount of dividends paid	14,000·00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees to the Agents and Officers of the Company	71,515·73
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,958·70
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company	15,246,57
	$158,241·28

The **UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, believing that the policy holder desires the greatest benefit at the least expense, and without any liability of assessment, recommends the

"JOINT STOCK SYSTEM"

As the safest and most consistent with true business principles. The system which this Company was the first to introduce in the United State is perfectly plain and safe. The policy holder gets what he pays for—Insurance on himself, not on others; his object is to provide for the payment of his policy at maturity, and not to speculate on dividends, in the management of which he has no control.

The **UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** offers the following advantages:—

Security in a paid-up Capital of $200,000, and a Board of Directors composed of men of well-known integrity and experience.

Premiums nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

Losses paid within thirty days after good and sufficient proof of the death of the assured.

Premiums non-forfeitable after two annual payments.

Tables of Rates, further information, etc., may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855
INSURANCE EFFECTED to any AMOUNT
SABINE DUY & HOLLINSHEAD
No 300 WALNUT ST. PHILA.
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

MANAGERS,

No. 300 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. [4 6 stuw3t

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
CARL ROESE'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
On which occasion he will have the valuable assistance of
MADAME CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
(her second appearance in Philadelphia),
MISS AUGUSTA ROESE,
MADAME A. MAY,
MR. WENZELL KOPTA,
(celebrated Violinist from Prague, his first appearance in Philadelphia),
MR. L. ENGELKE.....Accompanist
Tickets.....$1
To be had at the Music Stores, and at the door the entire day of the Concert. [4 6 6t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

L. KNOWLES & CO.

FLOUR.

4 6 6t*4p] NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

AUTHOR'S AMERICAN EDITION.

With Sixty-Four Illustrations.

AND OTHER NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, in connection with Harper & Brothers, New York, are the only Publishers in America of the works of Charles Dickens that have ever paid anything for the Manuscript and advance Proof-sheets of his various works, so as to enable Harper & Brothers to publish them in America. In *Harper's Weekly*, and T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in book form, simultaneously with their publication in England. For this priority we have paid thousands of dollars; Charles Dickens having been paid One Thousand Pounds Sterling in Gold for the advance Proof-sheets of his last work, Our Mutual Friend, as well as the same amount in Gold for each of his other late works.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Author's American Edition. With sixty-four illustrations. From original designs by John McLenan. One volume, sewed, green paper cover, price, $1·00; or bound in green morocco cloth, gilt back, gilt title, and profile head of Dickens, in gold, on side. Price, $1·25.

OTHER EDITIONS OF A TALE OF TWO CITIES

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Paper Cover Edition. Complete in one large octavo volume, in large type. Price, 75 cents.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Illustrated Octavo Edition. With original illustrations on tinted paper. Complete in one large octavo volume, large type, bound in cloth. Price, $2·50.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. People's Duodecimo Edition. Complete in one large duodecimo volume of near one thousand pages, large long primer type, leaded, bound in cloth. Price, $2·50.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Illustrated Duodecimo Edition. With full page original illustrations by John McLenan, printed on tinted paper. Complete in two large duodecimo volumes, large type, leaded, bound in cloth. Price, $2·00 a volume.

All the other volumes of Dickens' Works will follow in rapid succession, and in the same styles as above.

DAVID COPPERFIELD. Author's American Edition. With twenty-five full page illustrations. From Original Designs by H. K. Brown. One volume, sewed, green paper cover, price One Dollar; or bound in green morocco cloth, gilt back, gilt title, and profile head of Dickens, in gold, on one side. Price, $1·25.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Author's American Edition. With Forty-two Illustrations. From Original Designs by Marcus Stone. One volume, sewed, green paper cover, price One Dollar; or bound in green morocco cloth, gilt back, gilt title, and profile head of Dickens, in gold, on side. Price, $1·25.

THE RICH HUSBAND. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell, author of "George Geith," "Maxwell Drewitt," "The Race for Wealth," "Phemie Keller," etc. Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume. Bound in Green and Wine Morocco Cloth. Price, Two Dollars, or in paper cover for $1·50.

WOODBURN GRANGE. A Story of English Country Life. By William Howitt. Fifth Edition in four weeks is now ready. It is the best book issued for over a year. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in Green and Wine Morocco Cloth. Price Two Dollars, or in paper cover for $1·50.

THE INITIALS. A Love Story of Modern Life. By the Baroness Tautphoeus. Best novel in the English language. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in Green and Wine Morocco Cloth, uniform with "Woodburn Grange," by William Howitt. Price, Two Dollars, or in paper cover for $1·50.

THE BRIDE OF LLEWELLYN. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," etc. Everybody is reading and praising it. Price, $1·50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

NEW "NATIONAL EDITION" OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. By Sir Walter Scott. Complete in Five large Octavo Volumes, cloth, of near Four Thousand pages. With Illustrations. Price, $15.

NEW "NATIONAL EDITION" OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS, BOZ. Complete in Seven Octavo Volumes, cloth, of near Six Thousand pages. With Illustrations. Price, $20.

FRENCH WITHOUT A MASTER. In Six Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price, Forty Cents.

GERMAN WITHOUT A MASTER. In Six Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price, Forty Cents.

SPANISH WITHOUT A MASTER. In Four Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price, Forty Cents.

ITALIAN WITHOUT A MASTER. In Five Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price, Forty Cents.

LATIN WITHOUT A MASTER. In Six Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price, Forty Cents.

Any one or all of the above five languages can be learned by any one without a teacher, with the aid of these books by A. H. Monteith. The five books are also bound in one large volume, in cloth. Price, Two Dollars.

RYAN'S MYSTERIES OF LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE. Their Social, Moral, and Physical Relations, addressed to both sexes, with Advice and Hints in choosing a Husband and Wife. By Michael Ryan. With Illustrations. Price, Fifty Cents.

COUNTRY QUARTERS. A Charming Love Story. By the Countess of Blessington. This is one of the best books published for years. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

THE QUAKER SOLDIER; OR, THE BRITISH IN PHILADELPHIA. An Historical Novel of the War of the Revolution. By Colonel J. Richter Jones. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

SARATOGA. An Indian Tale of Frontier Life. A True Story of 1787. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO. By Alexandre Dumas. One volume, 8vo. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

THE WANDERING JEW. By Eugene Sue. With 68 illustrations. Price, $1·50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR. By S. C. Warren. One volume, 8vo. Price, $2 in cloth; or $1·50 in paper cover.

All Books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at publisher's prices. Call in person, or send for whatever books you may want, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

114p No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS.

[EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS.

Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Duckling's, Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Piper and Nut-Crackers, the Awakening, the Sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 15 kinds; Scripture Texts, Mottoes, etc.; Album and Sunday School Cards, Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by

G. W. PITCHER,

Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures, And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles,

3 29 1u3] NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

All the New Books on hand as soon as issued.

NOW READY—HARLEM, AND OTHER POEMS. BY B. J. LEEDOM.
"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress upon the heart."—*Germantown Telegraph.*
For sale by T. E. ZELL & CO., Publishers,
3 9 mwsim* Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street,

W. H. DESKS. IIINTH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

REMOVED.

JOHN THORNLEY,

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY,

No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,

Above Fifth, North Side,

Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),

PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,

And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side,
Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 ws3m1p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

FIRE IN THE EIGHTH WARD—LOSS ABOUT $12,000.—This morning about 5 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the store room in the eastern portion of the Chesnut street mills, on Chesnut street, above Twenty-third, and in close proximity to the bridge. The room was filled with finished cabinet-ware, all ready for the market. The light, combustible material was soon in a blaze, and in an amazing short space of time the whole building, the dimensions of which are about forty by fifty feet, was a mass of ruins. The second story was a work room, in which fourteen men were employed, where the finishing touches were given to the furniture. All the tools and benches belonging to the workmen were destroyed. Their combined loss will amount to $1000.

The builing is separated from the main mill by a parapet wall, extending some distance in the air, and this alone saved the main building from taking fire. The office between the building destroyed and the main mill was not even scorched, owing to this wall. On the first floor, where the fire was first seen, was stored furniture to the amount of $10,000. It belonged to Mr. R. N. Buckley, the proprietor of the mill. The stock is insured in the Royal Narragansett, Home, of New York, and Washington, of Baltimore. The exact amount could not be ascertained, as the insurance is distributed on all the buildings, but it will only partially cover the loss.

The building is owned by Charles A. Rubicam, Esq., and is damaged to the amount of $2500, upon which there is an insurance of only $300 in the Royal. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Twenty minutes before it was discovered the watchman took his last round, and between the interval of his leaving and the arrival of another—twenty minutes—the match was applied.

The front wall, standing back about fifty feet from Chesnut street, fell about quarter of 6 o'clock, burying beneath the *debris* George Thompson, a member of a fire company. On being extricated he was found to be seriously injured. Robert McCauley, of the Good Will Engine, was also seriously injured, and has since died from the effects thereof. Eugene Murphey, of the Reliance, and a man named Cusik, of the Independence, were also injured to some extent. The sufferers were removed from the scene of the disaster, and their injuries attended to.

A large quantity of lumber was stored in the immediate vicinity of the fire, and had the wind been blowing in a different quarter from which it was (northeast), the whole structure, lumber and other buildings in the neighborhood would have been destroyed, and it would have been one of the most disastrous fires that we have had for some time.

FIRE IN THE THIRD WARD—DAMAGE SLIGHT—ARREST OF THE OCCUPANTS OF THE DWELLING ON SUSPICION OF SETTING IT ON FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning a small frame building, No. 726 Passyunk road, above Catharine street, was partially destroyed by fire. It was occupied as a dwelling and store by Bernard O'Neil and his wife Mary O'Neil. The stock of the store on the first floor was entirely destroyed. The building is owned by Elizabeth Marshall, and is damaged to the extent of $50. No insurance. The occupants of the house were arrested on suspicion of setting it on fire, as kindling wood, finely split up, saturated with coal oil, in order to facilitate the progress of the flames, was found in different places. The building had been set on fire in two places. Fire Marshal Blackburn is investigating the matter. The parties will be examined before him to-day, and their guilt or innocence established.

CARD.—The character of the memorial presented by Senator Connell, on last Wendesday, having been erroneously reported by the agent of the Associated press, he (Mr. Connell) has furnished the following for publication:—

"Senator Connell was erroneously reported in the despatch of the Associated Press of Wednesday last, as having presented a memorial from the coal operators of Schuylkill county, making charges against the management of the Reading Railroad Company. The memorial which Mr. Connell presented was from the Coal Exchange of Philadelphia, and exposed the bogus and fraudulent character of a petition recently sent to the Legislature from Schuylkill county, purporting to emanate from coal operators, and making false charges against the Railroad Company."

AN UNMANAGEABLE CRAFT.—John McGaufney, a young toper, having taken in a cargo exceedingly volatile and elevating, became immediately light-heeled and top-heavy, causing him to imitate certain unwieldy ships in a heavy sea. After cruising a short distance, the helm became unmanageable, and all his attempts to reach shore were futile. He suddenly ran foul of a barber's pole before a barber-shop at Front street and Girard avenue, where he cast anchor; but the grappling being unstable, he settled down and through a bulk window, which was speedily demolished. Returning consciousness found him before Alderman Shields, who fined McGaufney, and committed him to answer.

A WORTHY OBJECT.—Next week, commencing with Monday and continuing until Saturday, the ladies of the Berean Baptist Church will hold a fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, at the Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets. The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the Mission Chapel connected with the church. Among the interesting features of the fair will be a competition for an elegant hose carriage, finished in the latest style, and carrying eight hundred feet of forcing hose. This will fall to the lot of the fire company receiving the highest number of votes, which can be deposited by any person who pays a dollar for the privilege.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—About nine o'clock last evening, a man named William Holmes placed a trunk on the front platform of car No. 24, of the Union Passenger Line, and, while walking to the rear platform to enter the car, slipped and fell in such a manner that his left leg was caught under the hind wheel and severely injured. He attaches no blame to the conductor, though the car was certainly started too soon. The wounded man lives at No. 927 S. Eighth street, and was taken to the Hospital when the car arrived at Seventh and Pine streets.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Last evening, George W. Drexler, aged twenty-four, having been engaged in an interesting carousal, was arrested by Officer Beal, at Sergeant, above George street, when he, with Sampsonian strength, shook off his shackles, and proceeded to deface the appearance of the officer. He was taken before Alderman Shoemaker this morning, who committed him to answer in default of $1000 bail.

NOT SO.—We have received a communication signed by John Lazarus, proprietor of the Currency House, on Market street, contradicting the report of the robbery of Captain Goodwin at that place some evenings since, and attributing it as taking place at another hotel on Market street. This fact was ascertained at a hearing which was held at the Station House yesterday afternoon.

AN ALLEGED THEFT OF SHEEPSKINS.—Jefferson Ely, aged 39, was arrested last evening at Twelfth and Brown streets, having in his possession two dozen sheepskins, dressed and ready for use. When requested to give information as to where he received them, he pertinaciously refused. Alderman Massey held him for a further investigation in default of $800 bail.

PARDONED.—William Hampton, who was convicted in the United States Supreme Court about four months since of stealing copper from the Navy Yard, has been pardoned by the President. Hampton is an only son, and served in the army for a long period, and on the recommendation of several prominent gentlemen the executive clemency was extended to him.

THE NEW NEW YORK DEPOT.—This morning workmen were engaged in breaking the ground for the new Ney York depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets. About one thousand men are employed, and it is expected the reception-room for passengers and the ticket-office will be completed by the 1st of May.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND COMMISSION, appointed by President Johnson for the purpose of visiting and examining League Island, inquiring into all its facilities as a naval post, has concluded its investigations so far as making observations as to its fitness as a naval depot, and the report will be ready in a few days.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—Hugh Collins, aged forty, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of entering a house at Eleventh and Brown streets. Alderman Cloud committed him to appear at a further hearing.

CONFIRMATION.—The Right Rev. Bishop Vail will visit St. David's Church, Manayunk, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M., and administer the rite of confirmation.

THE SALE OF D'HUYVETTER'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS was completed last evening, at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street. The prices realized were generally quite good. The paintings which brought the highest sums were as follows:—

"The Happy Home," by Thomas Gerard, of Brussels, $500.

"Sheep and Chickens," by Eugene Verboeckhoven, of Brussels, $490.

"Shepherdess and her Flock," by Laurent de Beul, of Brussels, $380.

"Winter Scene near Amsterdam," by Ch. Leickert, of Amsterdam, $285.

"Winter Scene near Laeken," by F. Kruseman, of Brussels, $260.

"Cattle and Sheep," by F. Le Bret, of Dordrect, $175.

"Summer Scene in the Green Mountains," by E. D. Lewis, of Philadelphia, $150.

"Winter in Holland," by F. Kruseman, of Brussels, $140.

"A Landscape," by C. De Vogel, of Dortrecht, $130.

"Landscape and Cattle," by F. Kruseman, of Brussels, $126.

ASSAULT WITH AN OYSTER KNIFE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a man named William Seely rapped at the door of the residence of Mr. Sides in Third street, above Poplar, and at the appearance of a young lady of the house, demanded a drink of water. But without waiting for her to comply with his request, he immediately commenced an assault upon the young lady, a daughter of Mr. Sides, tore her dress, and otherwise defaced the apparel of the lady and her sister, who had arrived. Mrs. Sides' appearance enraged Seely to such an extent that he threw a large oyster knife and made furious and savage onslaught on all the parties, but was arrested without doing any serious mischief. Alderman Shoemaker committed Seely to answer the charge, in default of $1000 bail.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning, about 7½ o'clock, the roof of a building on the northeast corner of Dock and Pear streets was discovered to be on fire. Through the exertions of those present it was extinguished without serious damage. Its origin is unknown.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

G. S. C. E.

An unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests, and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make, and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their clothing made to order, we have a custom department in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

$8 SPRING OVERCOATS.
$10 SPRING OVERCOATS.
$12 SPRING OVERCOATS.
$14 SPRING OVERCOATS.
$16 SPRING OVERCOATS.
SUITS AMAZINGLY CHEAP.
SUITS AMAZINGLY CHEAP
SUITS AMAZINGLY CHEAP.
SUITS AMAZINGLY CHEAP.
SPRING STYLES JUST READY.
SPRING STYLES JUST READY.
SPRING STYLES JUST READY.
SPRING STYLES JUST READY.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
AT THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT'S interview with the Emperor Napoleon III.—*Extract from a letter to a friend in this city.*—"I wore black cloth pantaloons and coat, fringed with gold lace, and gold stripe down the leg; white vest and cravat, carried a cocked hat under my arm, and wore a dress sword by my side. I write this, as it will be of interest to my friends in Philadelphia. The style of my court dress can be seen in the European Fashion Plates at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel."

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We have been shown to-day a most ingenious contrivance, invented by a citizen of Philadelphia, called a new cross-tie for railroads, which we think is admirably adapted for the purposes designed, and surpasses anything of the sort that it has ever been our privilege to notice. This tie is so constructed as to require no nails, spikes, or other fastening to the sills, as it is so constructed as to be self-maintaining, and the T-rails laid with this improvement will rest more securely than by any other arrangement. While by this new method rapidity of construction is secured, ease of repair and economy are likewise vouchsafed as certainly. Altogether this new tie will prove a great benefit to railway corporations, and being quickly, easily, and securely laid, will be especially advantageous for general traffic and passenger companies.

A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF HAIR may be obtained by using Jayne's Hair Tonic. Those who have lost their hair from general or local disease will find this article a most excellent restorative, keeping the scalp clean, and stimulating it to healthy action, as well as preserving the hair moist and glossy. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 920 Arch street, have fitted up with all the conveniences a family sewing-room, where all kinds of sewing will be attended to in the most prompt and thorough manner. The Elliptic excels all others in the simplicity of its construction. Having fewer parts, it is easier managed, and requires less power to work it than any other sewing machine in the market.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and desirable sale of boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash, on Monday morning, April 8, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

A WHALE IN THE DELAWARE.—White shirts at a discount. The water-proof shirt front is all the go. Try one. Save money, save time, save trouble, preserve an orderly appearance, and receive the benediction of your wife. Price 25 cents at the furnishing stores. Manufactory, No. 44 S. Third street.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

A HARD CASE.—A gentleman who had suffered many months with FEVER and AGUE, purchased two boxes of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specific for that disease, for $1·00. He found himself cured before he had taken half one box, and in his gratitude sent his boy to know if the agent would *take back the other box and refund the fifty cents.* The agent declined to comply, thinking the cure cheap at $1·00. See advertisement in another column.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

"COME down with the dust," which we will be very apt to do if we come down at all, this windy weather. The pleasant way to come down with the dust is when you are paying for a new suit of Spring Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

FRAMES of all sizes and styles. Photograph Frames in great variety and of superior finish, at Reimer & Co.'s Frame Emporium, No. 624 Arch street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

TEAS—Choice, Pure, and Cheap, at
FAIRTHORNE'S,
No. 205 North Ninth street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, a large assortment of Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk and Linen Gloves, suitable for our Spring trade, at McIntire & Brother's variety, zephyr and gents' furnishing store, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BEECHER.—On the 3d instant, HORACE F., son of Jacob F. and Catharine E. Beecher, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1528 N. Twelfth street, on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

LENTZ.—Suddenly, on the 30th instant, Mr. JACOB S. LENTZ, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1318 Passyunk road, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

GLENN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, April 3, WILLIAM B. GLENN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 89, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Frank Glenn, No. 17 S. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

WISTAR.—On the morning of the 4th instant, Dr. CASPAR WISTAR, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1421 Arch street, on Second-day morning next at 10 o'clock.

WOOSTER.—At New Castle, Del., on the 4th instant, Mrs. ANN Y. WOOSTER, in the 76th year of her age.

PORCELAIN HARDWARE, COMPRISING Lock, Shutter, Closet and Drawer Knobs; Keyhole Escutcheons, Finger Plates; "Push," "Pull," "Office," "Boarding," and other plates, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

COFFEE ROASTERS OF SEVERAL STYLES and various kinds of Coffee Mills, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IVORY HANDLE TABLE AND TEA KNIVES, with steel or silver-plated blades; Game and Meat Carvers, Table Steels and Butter Knives, for sale with other Table Cutlery, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc., given daily, by
2 14uths3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7

1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Baldwins' Butts, all sizes.
Butchers' Plane Irons and Chisels.
Rowland & Ames' Shovels and Spades.
Kenrick's and American Pulleys and Screws.
Table Knives, and Forks and Spoons.
Champion Clothes-Wringers.
Planes, Wood and Iron Rakes, etc.
FOR SALE CHEAP, BY
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
2 7 thstu[] NO. 1321 MARKET STREET.

105 IMMENSE BARGAINS 105
AT No. 105 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Bamberger Bros'. Old Stand.
Having bought the entire stock of Bamberger Bros. at a great sacrifice, we are offering now the greatest bargains in Linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Merino Goods, Corsets, Staple Trimmings, etc. etc., that ever were offered,
H. FLEISHER & CO.,
Successors to Bamberger Bros.,
1t No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street.

ECONOMY TO ATTEND TO IT EARLY.
CEDAR CAMPHOR
Effectually prevents injury to clothes, etc., from Moths, and cheaply enough if you attend to it NOW. Every Druggist has C. C. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of EDWIN SPOONER, WILLIAM SPOONER, Jr., and DAVID C. SPOONER, Executors and Trustees under the will of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
LEONARD MYERS,
4 6 mw5t Auditor.

We are receiving direct from France and Italy a fine collection of BRONZE FIGURES, VASES, GROUPS, CLOCKS, and CANDELABRAS, ALABASTER VASES, URNS, GROUPS and STATUETTES, BISQUET VASES and ORNAMENTS, and will dispose of the same through Mr. B. SCOTT, Jr., at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, in the course of a few days.
VITI BROS.,
(Late Vito Viti & Sons,)
IMPORTERS,
No. 149 South FRONT St.,
4 5 3t PHILADELPHIA.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

The subscribers are now prepared to receive and execute promptly, orders from the TOWN OR COUNTRY for any of the following description of
WINDOW SHADES,
VIZ.:
GOLD BORDER,
GOTHIC,
ARABESQUE,
LANDSCAPE,
OPAQUE,
TRANSPARENT,
WHITE LINEN,
PLAIN WASHED,
ALL COLORS.
STORE SHADES
Made and put up to order at short notice, with Gold or Colored Letters of every variety, hung with HARTSHORNE'S SELF-ACTING SPRING ROLLER.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 5 10trp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.—Agents, $100 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—MEN FROM EVERY COUNTY in the United States to call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER churn butter from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day; costs but 30 cents and sells for $5. County and State rights for sale. 4 2 6t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,
3 29 tf Administratrix.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT Private Residences, with side-yard, on the south side of Green street, No. 2032, finished with all the modern conveniences.
A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
CHARLES H. MASSON,
4 4 6t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 75 feet front, 155 feet deep to Water street, with three-story brick Building thereon, together with a Wharf, 75 feet, extending in length 280 feet. Apply to
LEHIGH CRANE IRON CO.,
3 6 wsim No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SALE—DWELLING No. 315 N. Sixth street, above Vine, 20 feet front by 86 feet. Will be open for inspection Saturday, April 6, from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Apply to
P. MADEIRA,
4 5 2t No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty to One Hundred Acres, Bristol pike, above the seven mile-stone, near Tacony. Mansion House, Factory and Dwellings to let. Apply to
R. WHITAKER,
4 5 3t* No. 616 LOCUST Street.

TO RENT.

PROPOSALS TO LET THE FAIRMOUNT Mansion.—Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY next, April 9, at 12 o'clock, for the renting of the Mansion at Fairmount Park, for an Ice-Cream Saloon exclusively. No bids will be received without first having filed a bond to the amount of $200 at the City Solicitor's Office, that the contract will be fully carried out.
CHARLES DIXEY,
4 6 3t Commissioner City Property,
Washington Building.

READING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS
OF THE
Reading Accommodation Train.

On and after MONDAY, April 8, 1867, the Reading Accommodation Train will leave Reading at 7:20 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 10:15, A. M. Returning to Reading; will leave Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

Additional Accommodation Train Between Pottstown and Philadelphia.

On and after MONDAY, April 8, 1867, an Accommodation Train will leave Pottstown at 6:20 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning to Pottstown, will leave Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M. [4 4 9t

The above trains stop at all intermediate stations.

THIRD EDITION

The Revolution in Hayti.

BOSTON, April 6.—A private letter received in this city, dated Port au Prince, March 14, confirms the overthrow of the late government in Hayti. Two attempts of the revolutionary party were made, the first on the 23d of February at the Capitol, which was suppressed by President Geffrard and the leaders of the insurgents. Prospero Elie and his son were killed. A second attempt, a few days after, made at St. Marcus, was successful. President Geffrard, finding that public feeling was strong against him, sent in his resignation, and on the 13th of March embarked with his family on board of a French man-of-war for Jamaica. A new President would be shortly elected.

Fire at Eastport, Me.

EASTPORT, April 6.—A fire broke out at 9 o'clock last evening, on Whalen's wharf, and raged nearly all night, consuming all the buildings on the wharf.

The fire commenced in a building on Hayden's wharf, occupied by Mr. Leland, grocer. The building was totally consumed, together with the two adjacent buildings. The store occupied by Mr. Whalen, on the corner of Water street, was partially burnt. The loss is estimated at $25,000, which was mostly insured.

From Maine.

PORTLAND, April 6.—The steamship Nestorian arrived from St. Johns at 8 A. M. to-day, and will sail for Liverpool at midnight.

The Hon. George Evans, formerly United States Senator from Maine, and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce for many years, died to-day, aged seventy years.

Arrest of a Defaulter.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 6.—Joseph Hasbrouck, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank, was taken from the jail in this city last evening, on a requisition from the United States Marshal, and conveyed to New York, where he will have an early trial before the United States Court.

Strike in Lewistown.

LEWISTOWN, Me., April 6.—The male spinners in all four of the cotton mills have been on a strike for the ten hour system since Monday. The mills are all running as usual, and will probably continue with new help.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Chicago and Rock Island, 88⅞; Reading, 101¼; Canton Company, 44¼; Erie Railroad, 55⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 74½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92½; Michigan Central, 108⅛; Michigan Southern, 70⅝; N. Y. Central, 109⅝; Illinois Central, 114½; Cumberland preferred, 30⅝; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 93½; Hudson River, 137; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109⅝; do. 1865, 108½; new issue, 107½; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 105; all others, 105½. Sterling exchange, 108⅝; at sight, 9⅝. Gold, 132⅝. Money 7 per cent.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton quiet at 27½@28c. Flour active and 9@10c. higher; sales of 9000 barrels—State, $10@13·10; Ohio, $12@14·25; Western, $10@14·25; Southern, $11·65@16·50. Wheat buoyant, excited, and advanced 5@7c.; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 at $2·60. Corn active and 1c. higher; sales of 62,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·21@1·21½. Oats firm. Provisions dull and quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $24. Whisky quiet.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 City 6s, New..... 100¾ | 100 sh Read R.....b30. 50⅝
$500 Sch N 7 p c bl.... 84 | 200 do.....b60. 50⅞
40 sh Leh V scr..... 15 | 100 sh Susq Cal.....b30. 16
5 sh Norrist'n R..... 50¾

SECOND BOARD.

$9500 5-20s '65...Jy..... 107¾ | 5 sh Penna R..... 55⅝
$100 City 6s, New..... 101 | 300 do.....s60. 55½
$5000 C & Am mt 6s.... 96 | 100 do.....s60. 55⅝
20 sh Cam & Am..... 130 | 36 do..... 55⅝
2 sh Ches & Wal..... 48

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....50 | 2 P. M.....53

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Savannah, Trask, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, Trinidad, S. M. Wain & Co.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr D. Pearson, Pearson, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. Bowman, Charlesworth, Millville, Captain.
Schr Trace, Ireland, Millville, R. D. Wood & Co.
Schr Wm. P. Cox, Houck, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. P. Johnson, Smith, do. do.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Salem, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, Richmond, Captain.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Wheaton, Salem, D. Pearson & Co.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Salisbury, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Castner, Stuckney & Wellington.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, Boston, Tyler & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay two brigs, unknown, and Chilce, from Cardenas.
Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris & Slotesbury, 27th ult., saw schr Taluma, from Key West, going into Matanzas; 30 inst., lat. 34 20, lon. 75 12, exchanged signals with brig John Sherwood, steering S.
Schr Casper Helt, Shoe, from James River, Va., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, from Providence.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Portsmouth.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, from Portsmouth.
Schr Cherub, Layman, from Ullman's Creek.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Egg Harbor.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Maximilian, for Philadelphia, was loading at Mayaguez 18th ult.
Barque Union, hence for Marseilles, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 37 40, lon. 39 11.
Brig C. H. Kennedy, Merriman, hence, at Portland 3d inst.
Brig Armadale, for Philadelphia, was loading at Mayaguez 18th ult.
Schr Transit, Rackett, hence, at New London 3d inst.
Schr C. Woolsey, Parker, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr James B. Riley, Outerbridge, hence, at Trinidad 23d ult.
Schr F. Treat, Abbott, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th inst., and sailed again.
Schrs Modesty, Weaver, and H. W. Benedict, Case, hence, at New London 3d inst.
Schr A. Falkenburg, Tirrell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.
Schr Annie May, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 3d inst.
Schr Burroughs C, before reported ashore on Cape Poge, and got off, and towed into Holmes' Hole, arrived at New Bedford 3d inst. in tow of the steamer Monohansett.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Arrived, steamship Bellona Dixon, from London.
Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, from Portland.
Ship Queen of the Ocean, Ellison, from Foochow.
Barque Glasgow, Rap, from Palermo.
Barque Lavinia, Davis, from Cienfuegos.
Barque Brunswick, Davis, from Sagua.
Barque Arizona, Conant, from Remedios.
Barque Oder, Cameron, from Manzanilla.
Barque White Cloud, Freeman, from Pensacola.
Brig Veloce, Jaccarino, from Castellamare.
Brig J. Banks, Cochran, from Rio Grande.

PARASOLS.
REAL LACE PARASOL COVERS
AND
EXTRA IVORY HANDLES,
FOR SALE BY
W. A. DROWN & CO.,
4 6 6t NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 4 4 6t*

CARPETINGS.
1867. SPRING. 1867.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
CHOICE DESIGNS
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
50 SHEETS

NUMBER CXIV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A BY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

April.

Monday, 1.—All Fools' Day. Mr. Saulsbury moves in the Senate that there be no Chaplain either elected or appointed for that body. This Senator is becoming famous for his *erratic motions*.

Monday, 2.—Meeting of Confederate Bondholders in London, when they agreed to solicit aid from the "Peabody Fund," under the plea of being distressed cotton-raisers.

Wednesday, 3.—Seven thousand whisky Stills made in Cincinnati and shipped South this past winter. The Southerners say of that loyal city, "With all her faults we love her *still*."

Thursday, 4.—In Maine, on account of the strictness of the prohibitory liquor law, the oystermen refused to sell oysters with their liquor, or liquor with their oysters.

Friday, 5.—Senator Saulsbury taken into the cloak room of the Senate by the Sergeant-at-Arms, so that his "spiritual manifestations," will not annoy the other Senators.

Saturday, 6.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor receives from J. S. C. Abbott one of Napoleon III's "old soldiers"—Mr. Abbott himself having smoked the stump to its present reduced size.

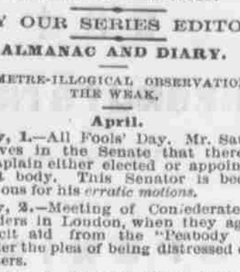
INTERESTING LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT,

MR. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT

No. 9 RUE CASTOGLIL, PARIS, March 1.

My Dear Series Editor:—It is with no little hesitation I venture to send you these few words and accompanying sketches. I hope you will not publish them, as the Messrs. Harper claim all I write, and have promised to pay me well for any of my Napoleonic productions, and this may lead to some unpleasantness. Relying, however, upon your good faith, I will describe to you some incidents which will interest you no doubt, as it will my friends in New Haven. Here goes:—

Three days ago I had a private interview with the Emperor Napoleon III. The way it came about was this:—Going in the garb of a New York boot-black, I stepped up to the Emperor as he was waxing his moustache on the steps of the Tuileries, and said I, with becoming obsequiousness,

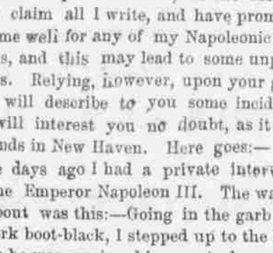


"BLACK YER BOOTS, SIR?"

at the same time handing him my card, which I had printed for the occasion, reading thus:—

REV. J. S. C. ABBOTT,
Author of "Harpers' Magazine's"
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
And Polisher in general to the Bonaparte Family,
Connecticut, America.

"Ah!" said the Emperor, in his usual good English, "You are Mr. Abbott. You made my uncle shine like a new frane piece; and if you purpose trying your skill on me, we will go into the house and mix our blacking there. And I will bring out all my 'old understandings,' and you may shine them all." At this touch of sarcasm on the part of the Emperor we both laughed heartily; for you know, dear S. E., there is an "understanding" about the Emperor that needs polishing. You can take a joke—I mention this privately between ourselves. We went into the house. He led me through, I guess, seven parlors, each of them more than seventy five feet long, and all of them covered with the best three-ply carpet, before we came to the interior parlor of the palace. He here received me most cordially.



WE SAT DOWN BY THE FIRESIDE,

entirely alone. With apparent frankness he conversed for nearly an hour on all the great questions of the day. Before we had got far in the conversation, I said to the Emperor,

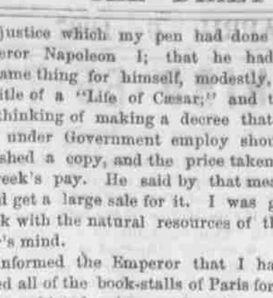
"HAVE WE A BOURBON AMONG US?"

when the hint was good-naturedly taken, and I think I there tasted some of the best "Bourbon" that I ever drank in my life. This statement, I have no doubt, will be interesting to my friends in New Haven.

The Emperor expressed great gratitude for the justice which my pen had done to the Emperor Napoleon I; that he had tried the same thing for himself, modestly, under the title of a "Life of Cæsar;" and that he was thinking of making a decree that every man under Government employ should be furnished a copy, and the price taken out of his week's pay. He said by that means he would get a large sale for it. I was greatly struck with the natural resources of the Emperor's mind.

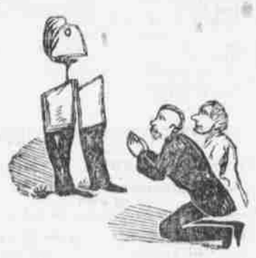
I informed the Emperor that I had ransacked all of the book-stalls of Paris for books and pamphlets bearing on his reign, and that I had an agent in London, at a big salary, who was visiting all the waste paper stores for similar publications. Replied the Emperor:—"What you find in Paris will be all right; but the printed matter relating to me 'across the Channel' is, in the main, I believe, apocryphal."

The delicacy with which the Emperor referred to England as "across the Channel," was very commendable and beautiful. I then commenced, after this interruption, to speak a piece to him, quoting largely by memory from the introduction to my "Napoleon III." I said:—"When I reflect upon the birth of your Majesty in Paris" ("which happened early in my youth," interrupted the Emperor, who seemed to be anxious that I should be exact and truthful in any statements I was about to make), "the first Empire, then in the zenith of its glory—the birth of the Imperial Prince, welcomed not only by the ringing of the bells of the metropolis" ("including the household physician's," interrupted the Emperor, with a slight smile), "and the firing of guns—the expulsion of the Bonaparte family from France—the death of your elder brother instead of yourself—the expulsion of Queen Hortense and you, her surviving child, from the continent of Europe" ("you're well posted," interrupted the Emperor again)—your "Majesty's wanderings in America"—("the least said about that the better," exclaimed the Emperor with an anxious and frightened look, which hinted that I must tread light here)—"your return to England—the five years' captivity in the



CASTLE OF HAM,

your escape—your speedy election as President of the Republic, by near six million votes—



THE PEOPLE'S ADORATION OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY,

of which you are a worthy scion—the *coup d'état*—the Crimean Campaign—the sending of Mr. Maximilian to Mexico for his health, and then furnishing him with free passage back to your shores"—and so on, until I was disturbed by the

EMPEROR SNORING,

and, I must say, a more royal snore I have never heard, and it would have done you and my friends in New Haven good to have heard it—it was audible in every part of the room.

As soon as I had finished my oration the Emperor wakened up and stretched himself, and exclaimed, "Where's Eugénie?" I told his Majesty I did not know, but I supposed she loved her Nap! At this little pun of mine the Emperor laughed heartily, and slapped me familiarly on the shoulder in a manner that could not have helped being interesting to my friends in New Haven.

It would not, perhaps, be proper for me to record all the frank remarks which the Emperor made in response; but, said he, speaking of the fifteen years of prosperity which I had referred to, "That is true, Mr. Abbott, it is certainly true: Paris was never more prosperous. I have tried to utilize all the wastes of the metropolis; the old omnibus horses are now served up in the restaurants; I ordered all the rats to be made into kid gloves; and the bones from the cemeteries that I have built upon, I have had ground for the royal gardens. I purpose having drag-nets at all of the bridges on the Seine, and have all the bodies of the suicides mixed with asphaltum, for roofing purposes. I hope to see the time when Paris shall give not only big pantaloons but a big name to the world, and everybody will adopt the loose habits of the Parisians."

In reference to the Mexican question, I remarked that I have always felt it to be a great mistake that our Government did not lend its moral support to that scheme. To this view the Emperor expressed his assent, and said he regretted that he had been so misunderstood in America; he attributed it to the inefficient manner in which French is taught in our boarding schools and colleges. I assured his Majesty that we studied the French in all things; that "French Without a Master" was not uncommon in our Bookstores, nor frogs in our Restaurants. He said he desired to maintain his relations with America. I, knowing that his Majesty once lived in New York, asked him if he had any there? "None to speak of," said he, with his usual playful smile, which I wish my friends in New Haven could have seen.

This interview was prolonged for nearly an hour, not counting the time the Emperor was asleep. I saw no visible indications of ill-health, but I should say he was older than he was fourteen years ago, yet he told me he had seen the time when he was as young as he ever was.

As I took my leave of him he took me cordially by the hand, and said he would give me a bran new copy of his "Cæsar," which is quite a large book, and sells for six dollars in New York.

The next evening I was honored with a public presentation. There were four thousand guests looking down upon me. My name was mentioned: he took me by the hand and said, "I am happy to see you, Mr. Abbott. This is Eugénie. I wish you would examine my clothes and Eugénie's waterfall, and the next time you write to your country tell them all about it." This was an honor which was not conferred upon any one else. It is with a continually hesitating pen that I briefly record these scenes, but had you, or my friends in New Haven, seen me in my court dress, and the two ladies with me, with gold stripes down the leg, and a cocked hat under my arm, you could not help being impressed with the grandeur of the scene. I think the Emperor has one of the most cultivated minds and moustaches in Europe, and Eugénie's "patent duplex" was certainly the most graceful one I ever saw.

Yours,
J. S. C. ABBOTT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO, Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
By resolution of the Board.
JACOB BINDER,
3 23 2w President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
3 15 7w

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Company.
4 1 10 EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,
OFFICE No. 104 South FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 8th instant, for the construction of the following 2 feet 6 inch brick Sewers:—
On the line of Sixth street, from the south curb line of Dauphin, to connect with the Sewer at Germantown road and Diamond street.
Spring Garden street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street.
Pine street, from Sixth to Seventh street.
Race street, from Juniper to Thirteenth street.
Walnut street, from Fortieth street 350 feet westward.
Ann and Eighteenth streets, from Eighteenth and Spruce to Nineteenth and Dobbins.
And one of three feet diameter, on Powelton avenue, from the Pennsylvania Rail-road to Thirty-fifth street.
With such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor is hereby required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1866. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
4 5 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Ninth street from Tasker to Morris street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor is hereby required to keep the sewer and street in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1866. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
4 5 Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE, No. 323 MINOR street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each.
4 3 11t] CHARLES C. WILSON,
Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at 328 WALNUT Street, (Room No. 11,) on TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 12 o'clock. By order of the President,
WM. NEILSON, Secretary.
April 4th, 1867. 4 3 5t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 303 WALNUT Street, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M.
JAMES M. PRESTON,
3 30 10t Secretary.

IF THE STOMACH IS WRONG ALL IS WRONG.
TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT,
while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthy activity to the sluggish liver.
FOR SALE BY THE WHOLE DRUG TRADE.
4 2 1uthst

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1223 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 uths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable. Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw 6

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
4 13 ws
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuths4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 17 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts:—		
Commercial paper	$384,562 14	
Demand Loans	77,200 00	$461,762 14
Banking-House and Fixtures		77,874 85
Current Expenses and Taxes		23,481 58
Premiums		26,877 53
Revenue Stamps		1,010 32
Due from National Banks		242,313 26
Due from other Banks		10,068 99
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation		500,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		600 00
National Bank Notes		24,876 00
Fractional Currency		3,915 13
Legal-tender Notes	$171,823 00	
Compound Interest Notes	120,000 00	291,823 00
Total		$1,664,602 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000 00
Circulating Notes Outstanding		417,500 00
Individual Deposits	$313,840 94	
Due to National Banks	188,166 70	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,917 73	$701,925 37
Profits		45,177 43
Total		$1,664,602 80

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
4 2 6t CASHIER.

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
4 3 12tf NO. 119 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Will be furnished by the undersigned, at the lowest market price, without commission, in sums to suit purchasers:—

P. H. BRICE & CO.
GAW, BACON & CO.
T. WHELEN & CO.
COOPER & GRAFF.
JAMES HOPKINS & CO.
C. D'INVILLIERS & CO.
BOWEN & FOX.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.
F. I. SYLVESTER.
H. L. FELL & BROTHER.
JOHN MOSS, JR.
LEVY & DOUGLASS.
CARSON & GRAHAM.
FISHER & BROTHER.
R. ELLIS & CO.
4 3 1m] SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
4 3 1m] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN
FOR SALE BY
JOHNSON & TINGLEY,
STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 134 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD in New York and Philadelphia. 4 2 6t

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW SIX PER CENT. LOAN
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Free of all State, County and Municipal Taxes.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,
Stock Commission Brokers,
4 2 1w] NO. 15 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA
6 PER CENT. LOAN,
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN
For Sale, Without Commission,
BY
J. E. RIDGWAY,
BANKER,
4 3 1m NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEER.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
4 3 1m] S. HARVEY THOMAS.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1y

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,
FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, by
COCHRAN & GOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA
NEW STATE 6s,
FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, on as favorable terms as sold by other parties. Orders solicited.
CHARLES L. KEEN,
4 3 wthst3t NO. 325 WALNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

VERY CHOICE
OOLONG TEA,
$1'25 PER POUND
FOR SALE BY
THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
3 30 stuths3mrp] PHILADELPHIA

CHOICE DELICACIES FOR THE SEASON
Pates de Foie Gras; Potted Tongue; Beef; Ham; Strasbourg Meats; Bloaters; Anchovy and Shrimp Paste.
Game in great variety from the Western Prairies.
French Peas; Mushrooms; Green Corn; French Olive Oil; Boneless Sardines; Maccaroni; Choice Wines and Cordials.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP—WITH B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POT ASH OR READY SOAP MAKER, WARRANTED DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF COMMON POT-ASH, and superior to any other Saponifier or Lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. ONE POUND WILL MAKE FIFTEEN GALLONS OF SOFT SOAP. No Lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in the market.
B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington street, N. Y.
The undersigned will guarantee protection to all parties selling B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Potash or Ready Soap Maker.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
HENRY C. KELLOGG,
S. W. COR. WATER AND CHESNUT STS.,
4 3 6t Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
3 16 1mrp* Nos. 126 and 128 N. FRONT St.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Triumph Out of Defeat.

From the Tribune.

It was hard to surrender Connecticut, but the lesson of that defeat should bring us many triumphs. When we consider the causes—the efforts made to carry the State—corruption in the ballot and treachery in our councils—our friends should be thanked for doing so well. The President was against us, and with him all the patronage of his Administration. One Senator, Mr. Dixon, had openly gone over to the enemy, and was the champion of Copperheads and Rebels against the party which gave him all his greatness. Other leaders were cold and faint. We had the large minority of "the timorous, time-serving, and conservative," who behaved so badly in 1865, when the opportunity of doing justice to the negro was granted. What with renegades, frozen friends, the patronage of a great Administration, and the compact, ably commanded Democratic organization, Republicanism might have fared worse.

The experience of all parties is, that cowardice is the worst policy. An army never fights a battle in bivouac, and wherever any party of progress quietly unfolds its tents and rests, saying, "The day is warm, and the roads heavy, and the streams are swollen, and we are weary, and must fight no more,"—it becomes a mob, and its work is done. Thus it hath been, thus it always will be. Agitation, progress, constant advances, are as necessary to its purity and strength as sea currents and salt are to the purity of the ocean. When a great principle is at stake, we cannot gain a half victory. Such victories are surrenders; for we either concede that our enemy is right, or that we are weak. No party can live without answering its mission. How well our party has performed ours, let the history of these grand momentous years bear witness. It has led the nation from the thraldom of slavery to freedom, its success transcending the hopes of its most sanguine leaders. The aristocracy of the South has been destroyed. Labor has been taken from the loom of Carolina cotton-fields; and even as we found her, lashed and torn, and much begrimed and shackle-chafed, and not comely to see, she has been crowned with a diadem and clothed with purple, and sits in the very gates of freedom. Our flag no longer bears dishonorable stars. It means freedom to black man and white. It must also mean universal liberty and impartial suffrage, that he who digs may govern, that the hand which holds the hoe is not unworthy the ballot.

Were its history to end here, we might prondly close the record. But it must not be. We have done much; we must do more. Our enemies say that our party was a consequence of the war, and should die with peace. There is no peace until every probable cause of war is removed. So long as wrong is possible, so long as pernicious theories are nursed in Court and Cabinet like serpent's eggs, to hatch new treason when sunshine comes again, so long as it necessary for the swords of Sheridan and Sickles to remain unsheathed, the Republican party is a war party. We are nearer peace now than at any moment since the surrender of Lee; and if we only stand firm, we shall have a reconstructed Union before many months. The danger is that we may at any time relapse, undoing all we have done, and, instead of the prudent and healing remedies of Congress, have the dreadful quackeries of the President and those who advise him. There is danger from the enemy and from ourselves. Nothing tries an army more than a victory. To be resolute in danger is courage—to be resolute and patient in victory is religion. There are so many temptations—spoils of office—ambitions, jealousies. We dread more from those Republicans who remain with our party to feed with it, who came to it in the hour of victory, and who have no aim beyond plunder—the sutlers, and quartermasters, and camp-followers of Republicanism—than from any combination of the Democracy. The Republican party was never so great as when it fought Mr. Buchanan and his patronage without an office-holder in its ranks. It never made a more gallant battle than when it fought Mr. Johnson and his office-givers, defeating him in spite of his power and proscription. Were it to go into opposition to-morrow, it would be purified and strengthened by the exorcism which defeat would bring, by the mercenaries running from it like the swine possessed with devils.

Because of this we are anxious that the party should be thoroughly organized. Above all things, let there be no surrender, no retreat, no compromise, no abatement of our high purpose. Henceforth the motto should be Universal Liberty and Impartial Suffrage, regardless of caste, race, or color. Let this be our test—our watchword and battle-cry. If there are any who are faint-hearted and timorous—who dread to do what is right—if there is any poor devil who would rather burrow in his office—if there is any one who shrinks from entering upon this campaign—let him step from the ranks, now that we are forming, and go to the enemy. This principle will bring victory to us and peace to all the land. Without justice we die, or live a life more terrible than death. Let our friends unite, and canvass, and reorganize. When captains are unworthy, or timid, or time-serving, let them be cashiered. Where Senators seem more anxious about missions, and judgeships, and cosy places, and fear to say yes or no because of Presidential frowns, leave them, and take men whom we can follow. We lost Connecticut by timidity and cowardice. We only deserve victory when we are worthy of it. Victory that comes by compromise, or concession, or time-serving, disgraces and wounds Republicanism. Rather than see such triumphs, we would prefer to have the radical party go back to what it was ten years ago. We have the power, and we should not shirk the responsibility. This was done in 1865, hence the defeat in Connecticut. If we continue to do so, nothing can come but disaster and disgrace. *The battle is now for universal liberty and impartial suffrage.* Let the word be passed along the line.

A Lesson for the Republican Party.

From the Times.

The Republican party, with all its strength, is not so strong that it can prudently disregard the lessons of the Connecticut defeat. Making every allowance for the fact that the Democrats for the time discarded Copperheadism, and fought the battle with candidates to whom, on loyal grounds, there could be no objection, and conceding all the influence exercised by strictly local causes, the result of the election still challenges the attention of every man who would prolong the successes of the party in power. On every essential question there is no reason to doubt that the Republican party continues to reflect the views of the great majority of the people. There may be shades of difference in regard to the details of measures to which has been imparted the authority of law. But on the great question of reorganizing the Union there is no room to doubt that the represented States are in perfect unison with Congress. The conviction which prevailed last autumn operates to-day more powerfully than ever—the conviction that the work of reconstruction should rest in the hands of Congress, and should be perfected in harmony with the aspirations of the party by which it is controlled. Equally certain is it, we believe, that the principles embodied in the Civil Rights act, and the conditions incorporated in the Reconstruction act, are indorsed as in themselves equitable, and as indispensable in the present condition of the South. Tried on this issue, or on the general issue of the conduct of the war, or on any issue involving the relative title of the two parties to the confidence of the States which upheld the Union, it may be considered certain that the verdict would be against the Democracy. The inquiry presents itself, then—"What extraneous or incidental circumstances exist, having a tendency to alienate the sympathy of any noticeable number of those who during the war, and to this moment, have voted the Republican ticket? What has occurred in Congress or elsewhere that may explain the defection of some and the indifference of others? The Albany *Evening Journal*, which has addressed itself frankly to the point, dwells upon the temper and tactics of the extremists as a source of weakness to the party:—

"It is the misfortune of the party to be held responsible for the manifold sins of those who are not its immediate representatives, and who in no sense speak for a majority of its members. The President had deprived himself of all sympathy, and would have had no support from the loyal men, but for the insane course of men like Butler and Ashley, who, for the sake of a fictitious fame, have insisted, against the wise judgments of their colleagues, in pushing the impeachment movement—conducting it with a virulence and a lack of regard for the ordinary rules of decency which have well nigh converted the offending Executive into a martyr. Thad. Stevens, always impracticable in his best moods, must needs go beyond every authoritative exposition of party doctrine to promulgate his ideas of confiscation, and insist upon parceling the territory of the South out to its white loyalists and its freedmen. The long imprisonment of Jeff. Davis, and the refusal of the Chief Justice to give him what every citizen has an unquestioned right to demand—a fair and impartial trial—has exerted a most unwholesome moral influence. And the recrimination and denunciations of leading members of the party, in both Houses of Congress, have not been without pernicious effect. Add to this the unpopularity of a heavy tax, and the disposition of the electors to try the experiment of a change of rulers when they can do so with seeming safety, and we can see abundant reasons for concluding that the hitherto undisputed Republican ascendancy can only be maintained by a display of the greatest wisdom, moderation, and good judgment."

The *Journal* speaks truly. The most dangerous enemies of the Republican party are of its own household. The more violent of its radical members are really more inimical to its interest and usefulness than the Copperheads, who during the war burned in effigy the Governor elect of Connecticut. The Copperheads can do the Republicans no harm. But the extreme radicals injure the party by affixing to it the stigma of their ultraism, and making it responsible for their malignancy. Their reckless display of partisanship and hate—their persistent endeavors to force the party into positions in advance of those assumed by its conventions, State or National—their proposals to confiscate and disfranchise, despite the growing disposition of the South to accept the proffered terms—their wanton assaults upon the privileges of the Executive, and their anxiety to impeach, with or without cause—their insolent intolerance and ostracism, displayed whenever other members of the party have dared to condemn their spirit and resist their plans,—these are circumstances which, more than all else, have served to weaken the party and impair its prestige. It is no answer to say to the country that, as an organization, the party is committed to none of the extreme views. It is of slight avail to remind the disaffected that on critical occasions Messrs. Stevens and Sumner have been thrown overboard, and that the reconstruction law now being applied widely differs from the measure they would have enacted. It amounts to little to repeat that Butler has failed to acquire power in the House, and that no member of the Senate has less individual influence than the oratorical Senator from Massachusetts. It affords no assurance of safety to point to the utter want of influence of revolutionists of the Ashley school, and their signal failure to obtain the sanction of the party as such to their mischievous schemes. The facts are notoriously as we state them. And yet the other fact remains—that the party has again and again permitted itself to be led into false positions by the forbearance which it has shown towards these ultraists. They have been suffered to talk as for the party, in its name to promulgate anarchical ideas, and to denounce and excommunicate all who protested against their violence and arrogance. Here has been one of the grave errors of the party. It has tacitly allowed its duly sanctioned measures and principles to be set aside, and has submitted good-naturedly to pretensions and propositions which should have been on the instant scouted and resented.

This infirmity during the last two sessions has engendered a fear that the party may yet be committed to the principles and plans of the extremists. So long as Butler and Stevens and Sumner are permitted to talk as leaders, although unable to command the party vote, so long will there be misgivings in the minds of a large class of moderate adherents of the Republican party. They see that the extremists in Congress are priests of a wing of the party of which Wendell Phillips is the prophet. They know that he furnishes the extremists with ideas, dictates their demands, and above all other men feeds and fosters the demoniac spirit to which they give a diluted expression. It is remembered, too, that what they urge to-day he urged months ago; and it is argued, not unnaturally, that the revolutionary programme of his *Anti-Slavery Standard* will by-and-by be the Congressional programme of those who follow him. The conservatism of the country shrinks from the prospect, and pauses when asked to vote for the nominees of a party which has any affiliation with the apostles of revolution.

If the Connecticut election has any significance, then, it is in relation to this feature of the party's policy. To retain its hold upon the country, the party must firmly and at once free itself from the suspicion that it has lot or part with the Phillipses and Butlers and Sumners, when they undertake to say what shall be done and what omitted. In a word, if the party would avert a repetition of lessons like that just taught by Connecticut, it must adhere to the moderate and, in the main, constitutional policy which prevailed in the war, shunning the exceptional measures which only the war could justify, and keeping always in view the harmony and the material interests of the whole Union.

The Impeachment Committee and the Proposed July Session of Congress.

From the Herald.

On Saturday last, at noon, Congress adjourned until the first Wednesday in July (the third day of the month), with the qualification that unless on that day, at twelve M., a quorum of each House shall be present the recess shall be extended to the regular first Monday in December. Another resolution some days before this had been adopted in the House, instructing its Committee on the Judiciary to resume the investigation of the charges of impeachment raised against President Johnson in the last Congress, and authorizing the Committee to prosecute its labors during the recess, in view of a report in July or December recommending the trial of President Johnson before the Senate, as the high court of impeachment, or his acquittal of "the high crimes and misdemeanors" alleged against him.

It will be observed here, in the first place, that a reassembling of Congress in July is left subject to contingencies. Had not the two Houses, however, entertained a controlling suspicion that in the absence of Congress certain contingencies might happen of a dangerous character if the recess were continued till December, they would not have adopted the precaution of leaving the door open for a session in July. What, then, was the suspicion resulting in this precaution? It was the suspicion of bad faith on the part of the Executive in executing these Southern reconstruction laws, if left without a check to pursue his own course through all the long interval to December next. The next question suggested is, why is this impeachment investigation resumed, and why has it been, and why is it to be prosecuted during the recess of Congress? The object is unquestionably to give the committee at once a check-rein upon the President, with the power to send for persons and papers, should he attempt in the absence of Congress to set aside, misapply, or fail to execute these aforesaid laws of Southern reconstruction. Nay, more—there are certain members of the committee, and of both Houses outside the committee, who expect upon this test to make up a clear case of impeachment against the President, even in the short interval to July.

Such are the contingencies upon which a July session of Congress will depend. If there are meantime no executive impediments, in the shape of snap judgments, or flank movements, or legal quibbles or hitches in the work of reconstruction, it is morally certain that the impeachment will hang fire, that there will not be a quorum of either House present on the 3d of July, and that, accordingly, the recess will be prolonged to December. On the other hand, if the Judiciary Committee shall be furnished in the interval with the positive facts and evidence required to make a promising indictment from the House as a grand jury for a trial of President Johnson by the Senate, there will be a quorum of each House present on the 3d of July, and a trial of the accused before the Senate, resulting in his conviction of "high crimes and misdemeanors," and his removal from office. We are sorry to say that, from present indications, the implacable radical enemies of Mr. Johnson have reason to be hopeful of making up a strong case against him. He has gathered about him and his exploded Southern policy a large body of intriguing, restless, and mischievous Southern and Northern politicians, and they, it appears, are now industriously working to make up an original case, or a case of appeal for the final legal tribunal of the Supreme Court, under the impression that a decision may be thus obtained which will declare all these reconstruction laws of Congress null and void.

This is the last resort of a desperate opposition, and if there were any prospect that the question involved could be brought directly before the court, there would be some reason for serious apprehensions in view of the party division of that body—five Democrats of the old Southern State sovereignty school against four radicals and conservatives of the national sovereignty school. But as it appears that the test question contemplated could hardly be reached in the order of business before the Court for two years to come, all misgivings on this head may be dismissed. There is, however, another matter which, unless great caution be exercised by Mr. Johnson, may bring him into the impeachment trap left open to catch him. It is that matter which implicates him, at least, as an apologist and protector of certain parties alleged to be chiefly responsible for that shocking New Orleans massacre of last July.

We learn from Washington that letters have been received there from New Orleans which indicate that General Sheridan's removal of Mayor Monroe, Attorney-General Herron and Judge Abell was caused by a scheme on their part to bring about the test of the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws of Congress; the plan being to originate the issue before the court of Judge Abell, and then, by a writ of error, to carry it up to the Supreme Court. It next appears that Mr. Johnson's chief law officer, Stanbery, Attorney-General of the United States, is now engaged upon an inquiry into the power of General Sheridan, as commander of the Fifth Southern Military district, to remove these aforesaid local officers, and that it is expected that a report against Sheridan and a reinstatement of said officers will soon follow. Here is the danger to President Johnson; for these removed officers, it appears, are unreconstructed Rebels, and, from General Sheridan's testimony, we cannot resist the conclusion that they were the ringleaders in the New Orleans massacre. Secretary Stanton, we believe, has approved the act of Sheridan in their removal; and if the President would escape the impeachment trap, he will avoid any other issue with Stanton on this business. A word from Stanton to Speaker Colfax, of the House, and President Wade, of the Senate, will unquestionably bring together a quorum of both Houses in July, and for decisive measures.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

WILTBELGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 8 2m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [3 19 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, To John Hynd and Margaret Hynd, his wife; Lucy M. Gray, Lydia Gray, widow of James Gray; the Heirs of said James Gray, Philip G. Gray, James Duthie and Jane Duthie, his wife; George Gray, James McKay and Margaret McKay, his wife; William Young, William M. Gray, Robert MacAndrew and Mary Ann MacAndrew, his wife; and Jane Gray, widow of Walter Gray deceased, or the heirs of said Jane Gray—Greeting.

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before the Honorable the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at a Court to be held on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, to show cause, if any there be, why the Court should not make an order and decree for the sale and conveyance of certain real estate, late of JAMES GRAY, deceased, as prayed in the petition of JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of said James Gray, deceased, filed in our said Court on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1867, and further abide the order of the Court in the premises, etc., and hereof fail not, under a penalty of one hundred pounds.

(Seal.) Witness Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Esquire, at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ALFRED J. FORTIN, Pro Clerk, Orphans' Court.

3 16 s6t*

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866. No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER.

To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN, Attorney for Libellant.

4 4 15t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned Estate of WARNER P. FERGUSON.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS GREENBANK, assignee of the estate of WARNER P. FERGUSON, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 8, at ½ past 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 228 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 28thstu5t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ANDREW JOHANN, Administrator of the Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of W. W. JUVENAL, Esq., No. 2, Mercantile Library Building, in the City of Philadelphia. 3 30 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT B. LINDERMAN and JACOB R. SENSEMEN, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of F. TAYLOR SHARPARD, Esq., No. 419 WALNUT Street, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 30 stuth5t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

:MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O

Send for a Pamphlet. 2 22stuth3m

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

No. 3 S. THIRD Street,

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 30, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

8 dozen Brass Case Locks (wardrobe), 3 inch.
4 dozen (each) Brass Desk Locks, 2 and 3 tumbler, 2½ inch and 3 inch.
150 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil, in 1, 2 and 5 lb. cans.
75 lbs. Chrome Green "Dry."
1 gross (each) Brass Butts, "Narrow," 3 in. and 3½ in.
1200 feet Window Glass, 300 10 x 12, 200 10 x 14, 100 10 x 15, 100 10 x 18, 100 14 x 18, 200 16 x 20, 200 18 x 24.
6 dozen each, Chest Handles, "flush," 3½ x 4½ in. and 3 x 4 in.
1 gross Smooth Bastard Files, 6 doz. 12 in., 4 doz. 12 in., and 2 doz. 16 in.
350 gallons Spirits of Turpentine.
2 gross Packing Bottles, 1 gross 1 lb., and 1 gross ½ lb.
1 gross Bottle Corks, "good."
1 gross Vial Corks, "large."
300 lbs. Flaxseed Meal.
48 bottles Powell's Liniment, not "Embrocation."
400 gallons Coal Oil.
300 gallons Sperm Oil.
100 gallons Neats-foot Oil.
160 gallons Linseed Oil, "raw."
120 gallons Linseed Oil, "boiled."
40 gallons Olive Oil.
80 gallons Alcohol.
8 dozen Brushes, Paint, 6", "Clintons."
6 dozen Brushes, Paint, 5", "Clintons."
5 dozen Sash Tools, No. 5.
8 dozen Sash Tools, No. 6.
250 Corn Brooms.
350 Stable Brooms.
18 gross Files, "Handsaw," 3—3 in.; 3—3½ in.; 5—4 in.; 5—5 in.; and 2—5½ in.
75 lbs. Irish Glue, "light."
15,000 lbs. Nails, Cut—6000 10d.; 6000 3d.; 3000 6d.
50 lbs., each, Finishing Nails, ½ in., ¾ in., 1½ in., and 1¾ in.
3 dozen Buck Saws.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
12,000 lbs. White Lead, in Oil, "Lewis," 40 kegs—25 lbs.; 60 kegs—50 lbs; 80 kegs—100 lbs.
250 lbs. Putty, in 25-lb. kegs.
50 lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, 4 kegs—25 lbs; 4 kegs 100 lbs.
100 lbs. Red Lead, "Dry," in 25-lb kegs.
44 gallons Copal Varnish, "Coach-body," extra.
84 gallons Copal Varnish, No. 1.
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Burnt in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans.
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Raw in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans.
50 lbs. Drop Black.
2 pieces Ratinet, "Blue."
75 lbs. Why Lead, "Dry," in 5-lb. papers.
100 lbs. Black Paint, in 1, 2, and 5-lb. cans.
1 dozen Varnish Brushes, 2", "Oval."

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
Bvt. Major U. S. Army.

3 30 8t

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t4 10

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, JR., Architect, No. 209 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for Rebuilding (including all work and materials) Two hundred and fifty (250) feet, more or less, of that portion of the wall enclosing the Schuylkill Arsenal, at Gray's Ferry road, starting at that road, and running west along the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The rebuilding to commence immediately; the cost of the whole work and the time in which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons in the amount of $1000, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security within five days after being notified of the award.

Plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., where blank forms for proposals can be obtained. Also, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.,
Executive and inspecting Officer.

4 5 6t

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., April 2, 1867.

Sealed Proposals invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., April 15, 1867, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of one hundred (100) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of any proposal

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
Depot Quartermaster.

4 4 9t

PROPOSALS

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1t

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Roxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 4 1t] No. 314 S. Delaware Avenue.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 4 1t] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going 2nd Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe. This magnificent Steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers. A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the ship. Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,
Or to the
PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY
3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 13
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, April 23

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 8 7t No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1t No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY D

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Government Printing Paper.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Committee on Printing, on an order of the House, met yesterday to investigate the purchase of paper made last November by Cornelius Wendell, at that time Superintendent of Public Printing.

Confirmations.

The Senate has confirmed Henry G. Thomas to be Major-General by brevet; and Wager Swayne, Thomas L. Crittenden, Daniel E. Sickles, Joseph J. Reynolds, Benjamin H. Grierson, and Nelson A. Miles, to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet.

Assessor Frazer's Speech in the Senate.

Mr. Chandler, in the Senate to-day, read from THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday the concluding portion of the speech of Assessor Frazier, in which he defies the Senate. Quite a sensation was created by the reading, and Senator Fessenden, who was referred to approvingly in the speech, seemed much annoyed.

Sumner vs. Saulsbury.

Mr. Sumner did not call up his resolution to-day for the expulsion of Saulsbury for drunkenness, and it is understood that Saulsbury is to be put upon probation before the resolution is pressed. After the introduction of the resolution yesterday, Saulsbury went across the street to Whitney's restaurant to borrow a pistol, threatening to shoot somebody.

Personal.

Senator Cameron has gone to Harrisburg.

Proposed New Hotel.

The agent of the New York Hotel Company to-day completed the purchase of the Old Capitol building at about $30,000. It is designed to erect a hotel on the site.

Russian America.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report back the Russian treaty next week, when a prolonged debate on it is expected. The chances are in favor of its ratification.

The Russian Treaty.

The Russian treaty project gains ground in the Senate. A prominent Republican Senator said this morning that he would not be surprised if the Committee on Foreign Relations were to report in its favor early next week. It is not probable, however, that it will command a two-thirds majority at this session.

Strange Order from General Grant.

General Grant has informed the Military Commanders at the South, that they must not remove Governors of States.

Condition of Surratt.

The warden of the city jail publishes a card in which he states that Surratt cannot escape, and is treated like the other prisoners in a similar situation.

Registers in Bankruptcy.

Chief Justice Chase has determined that only one Register of Bankruptcy is to be nominated by him for each Congressional District, and that they must be counsellors at law, recommended by their respective Congressmen and by the Judges of the district.

United States Senate—Special Session.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Anthony (R. I.), made a report from the Committee on Printing, against printing additional copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, but providing that 1000 copies of those heretofore ordered be furnished to that office, in order to meet the demands on him.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) remarked that the Senate had hitherto been very liberal towards nominees, and as an instance of how they expressed their gratitude he caused to be read an article from THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Clerk read it, in substance, that a complimentary serenade was on Thursday night tendered to John W. Frazier, confirmed as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania. This gentleman is reported to have said, in acknowledging the honor, that a number of his radical friends have invited him to return to the fold, which he declined. He did not consider himself under any obligation to the Senate, for he was appointed to fill a vacancy. Politically, he was still a conservative, in favor of Johnson, Grant, and the Supreme Court, in contradistinction to Sumner, Stevens, and Butler. He was against the radical element, the trampling of the Constitution under foot, the injury of the currency, etc.

Mr. Sumner did not, as was expected, call up his resolution for the expulsion of Senator Saulsbury.

The Senate went into executive session.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 6.—Nearly three hundred private and local bills were reported from the various committees.

General Fisher moved the reconsideration of the vote on the final passage of the supplement to the act for the inspection of buildings in Philadelphia, giving the appointment of Inspector to the Court of Common Pleas, which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed.

The Appropriation bill came up on the second reading. The new provision reported by the Senate Committee, repealing the law granting pensions to indigent soldiers of 1812, being under consideration, Messrs. Wallace, McConaughy, Lowry, and Bigham spoke against the repeal. Messrs. Landon and Brown, of Mercer, in favor of it.

General Fisher appealed to the Senate to retain the law providing for the old soldiers.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Oldham called up the public bill authorizing a reduction in the capital stock of Oil Companies and equalizing the taxes relative thereto, which was passed.

The House bill to provide for the removal of paupers in certain cases was passed.

An act authorizing the commutation of the death punishment in certain cases was passed. The bill reads as follows:—

That in case of any sentence for murder in the first degree, the Governor may, upon the petition of such person convicted, grant to such convict a pardon, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and upon such limitations as he deems proper; and he may issue his warrant to all proper officers to carry such pardon into effect, which warrant shall be obeyed and executed instead of the sentence originally awarded, and the terms and conditions upon which such pardon is granted shall be specified and set forth in the warrant so as aforesaid issued, provided that in all cases in which the sentence of death shall hereafter be pronounced, no conditional pardon shall be granted unless a majority of the Judges of the Court before whom the convict has been tried, one of whom shall be a presiding or law judge, shall advise and recommend such conditional pardon, and provided further, that no right to expatriate any convict shall exist by our virtue hereof.

Section 2. It shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of Sheriffs, Wardens, Jailors, and Keepers of prisons, and each of them, to whom the custody of such convict would be committed, if the terms and conditions of such pardon had been presented of the court trying him to restrictions of the warrant of the Governor to do and perform such things in reference to his or her continued custody, which it would be his or her or their duty to do, if the terms and conditions of the said warrant had been the sentence of the Court in which the said convict was tried.

Section 3. When a convict is pardoned upon conditions to be by him or her performed, or with restrictions and limitations, the officer to whom the warrant for that purpose issued shall, as soon as may be after the execution of the same, make return thereof, with his doings therein, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and he shall also file in the Clerk's office of the Court in which the offender was convicted an attested copy of the warrant and return, a brief abstract whereof the Clerk shall subjoin to the record of the conviction and sentence. Passed.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, William Russell, residing at No. 233 S. Front street, was charged with receiving stolen goods. He was held in $5000 bail for his good behavior for one year.

Charles Baker and John Skulley, charged with being concerned in the larceny of the box of jewels from Graham's Baggage Express wagon, were held in $1000 bail for their good behavior for one year.

Michael McAudel, who has the reputation of being a thief, was charged with larceny, and was held in $1500 bail for a further hearing on Saturday next.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held at 1 o'clock this P. M. on the body of John O'Brien, aged 20, who, on the evening of the 28th of March, was run over by the Washington Hose carriage, at the corner of Fifteenth and Arch streets, from the effects of which he died yesterday. The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said John O'Brien came to his death from injuries received by a collision, the result of an accident, between the Philadelphia Hose Steam engine and the Washington Hose carriage, March 28, 1867, on Arch street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. Died at Pennsylvania Hospital, April 5, 1867.

MR. MURDOCH'S SUCCESS.—Mr. James E. Murdoch is greeted each evening, from the most fashionable audiences, with the most discriminating applause. On the occasion of his benefit last night, the house was crowded in every part, and many persons left the theatre unable to obtain eligible positions to observe the great Philadelphia histrion.

To-night Mr. Murdoch appears as "Rover," in *Wild Oats*, a role that he renders with great force and vivacity without being loquacious—an end most desirable.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
One case Water Twist Bleached Muslins, 20 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents, etc.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15 cents.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25 cents.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forrestdale, Superior Shirting, etc. etc.
Best makes of Unbleached Muslins.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.
Nainsook Muslins, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents, etc.
Soft Finish Cameries, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 37, 45, 50, 60, and 65 cents.
Very fine Swiss Mulls, cheap.
Job lot Shirred Muslins, 75 cents, worth $1.
Very fine Striped Nainsooks.
Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs from Auction.
Boys' Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored and Bordered Hdkfs., etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All-wool and Domet Flannels, cheap.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Delaines Calicoes, Black Alpacas, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

AT RETAIL.
POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
JOHN C. ARRISON
AT THE OLD STAND,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his
LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO,
TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.
PRICES MODERATE. [1 22rp

CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
We have now the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR BOYS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
A large assortment of
Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres
FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM
F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
3 30 smwlmrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 11ths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 11ths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,
4 6 1f Secretary.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
Linen Goods a Specialty.
THE LARGEST AND GREATEST VARIETY TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
NEW AND SCARCE GOODS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
4 bales Linen Carpet Covering, and Linen Stair Crash.
Widths of Crumb Cloths as follows, viz.:—2¼ yards, 3 yards, and 4 yards.
Widths of Stair Crash as follows, viz.:—14 inch, 16 inch, 18 inch, 20 inch, 27 inch, 36 inch.
Linen Power-Loom Sheetings.
Irish Linen Sheetings.
Barnsley Sheetings.
French Linen Sheetings.
French and Irish Pillow Linens.
Linen Table Damask, new patterns.
Satin Damask Table Cloths, some new and beautiful patterns, just received, and selling at low prices, sizes from 1¼ yards up to 5 yards in length.
Fine Napkins and Doyles to match.
Linen Shirtings, light, medium, and heavy.
Fronting Linens, finest makes.
Linen Towellings, all qualities.
Linen Glass Towels.
Linen Ducks, Drills, and Coatings.
Linen Bird-Eye and Diaper.
Linen Dress Lawns.
Linen for Traveling Dresses.
Linen Furniture Coverings.
Linen for Window Shades, Brown Holland, Linen Shoe Linings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
POWER-LOOMS.
A surplus stock of over 200 pieces Power-Loom Table Linen, selling at a heavy reduction. All qualities and different widths, suitable for wide or narrow tables.
SHIRT BOSOMS.
Particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Shirt Bosoms. None but the best makers are employed, and the Linen used is imported expressly for the purpose.
GEORGE MILLIKEN'S
FAMILY LINEN STORE,
1 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT
HAVE JUST OPENED
One case All-wool Delaines, choice colors, at 37½ and 50 cents.
Double-width All-wool Delaines, 62½ and 69 cents.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
French Percales, plain and figured.
Plain color Alpacas and Mohairs.
A new lot of Mixed Goods, suitable for Traveling Dresses.
A new lot of stripe and plaid Scotch Ginghams
American Ginghams; Delaines, and Calicoes.
Good quality black and white stripe Shirtings.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Hair cord stripe and plaid Muslins.
White and Buff Piques.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, Huckaback, and Russia Crash.
A cheap lot of 11-4 Linen Sheeting.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Best quality Hoop Skirts. 10 22

EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.,
Will open on MONDAY MORNING next, a fresh invoice of DRY GOODS, of a choice selection, at our usual low rates.
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.
New and Beautiful Spring Styles in single and double widths. Very cheap.
CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES!
A full line of Spring Cassimeres. A large assortment of Plain and Fancy Styles at Greatly Reduced Rates.
THOSE ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
Such splendid colors are drawing the attention of ladies, and at our low prices are selling very rapidly.
MARSEILLES AND HONEYCOMB QUILTS
Of different styles and sizes, very low.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
All at the very lowest Cash Prices. All we ask of you is to give us a call, and
TAKE A GOOD LOOK,
Knowing you will be at once convinced that it is the CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE in the city.
PRINTS! PRINTS!
Warranted Fast Colors, splendid styles, 12½ cents.
1 bale Wet Crash, 6¼ cents per yard. [3 9 s
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
JUST RECEIVED, A FULL LINE OF
REAL LACE CURTAINS,
10-4, 11-4, AND 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,
Which we will sell at prices LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS.
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
3 28mw 8m] LINENS, ETC. ETC.

STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
NOW OFFER
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS, AT 87½ CENTS.
MIXED AND STRIPED ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, $1·00, $1·15, $1·25.
FINE CASSIMERE FOR MEN AND BOYS' SUITS.
LIGHT COLORED FRENCH CLOTH, FOR LADIES' SACQUES.
FINE 6-4 CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SACQUES, $2·00, $3·00, A[illegible]·50.
MIDDLESEX CLOTHS, [illegible] SHADES, FOR CIRCULARS.
VERY FINE "CITRON CLOTHS," FOR "FRIENDS." [3 9s

PARIS—SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, 51 Rue Vivienne and 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse. The largest emporium in Paris. Prices marked in plain figures. English spoken. Dresses made to measure in forty-eight hours. 3 9 s 13 s

DRY GOODS.
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS
FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.:
RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,
F THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 8 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
APRIL 8,
NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS.
VERY HANDSOME STRIPE PLAID SILKS, LARGE LOT.
BLACK SILKS FOR SACQUES, SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, FULL STOCK, EXCELLENT QUALITY, AT $3.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS MOST RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED BY
M'CURDY & DUNKLE,
1t NO. 140 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!
NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS,
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS,
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.
IN FACT,
THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.
"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."
THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
Established in 1853. [3 16 3mSp

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
HAVE NOW OPEN
A LARGE AND ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
SPRING STYLE
MANTILLAS, ETC.,
IN ALL SEASONABLE MATERIALS.
NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET
4 6 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
HAVE NOW OPEN
TABLE LINENS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
LINENS,
DIAPERS,
SHEETING MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which they will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

DONNA MARIA OR GRENADINE VEILS.—Will open to-day, another lot of 115 dozen, at 25 cents (say twenty-five cents), reduced from $16 (say sixteen dollars) a dozen.
BLACK LACE VEILS.
Will open to-day, an entire case, large size, containing 16 dozen finest Cambric or Pusher Veils, at $3 each, recent $6 quality.
127 dozen Round Silk Veils, at $1·50 a dozen, or 15 cts. (fifteen cents) each Veil, all silk; 141 dozen Veils at $2·50 a dozen, or 50 cents a Veil. Some of the same patterns have sold in this store within a year at $2·15.
111½ dozen at $3·50 a dozen, or 75 cents each, the finest applique bordered Veil imported.
EMBROIDERED BANDS.
Just opened, a lot 578 Double Bands, from 75 cents to $3 the band; have been purchased for 50 cents on the dollar, and offered as one of the greatest bargains, at
WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
4 6 No. 38 North EIGHTH Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 4 6 1m

AUCTION SALES.
BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ITALIAN VASES, FIGURES, STATUETTES, FAZZAS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, ETC.
(Imported by Zannoni & Co.)
On Friday morning,
At 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve, to close consignment, a large assortment of elegant mantel ornaments, comprising elegant alabaster, agate, sienna and Bardiglio vases, of various sizes, and new and rich patterns; fazzas, card receivers, carved figures, and groups, etc. etc. Also, rich silver-plated ware, cutlery, Bohemian ware.
The goods will be open for examination on MONDAY with catalogues. [4 6 6t

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE, LARGE MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, FRENCH AND CANTON CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the elegant furniture of a family declining housekeeping.
Particulars in a few days. [4 6 5t

DRY GOODS.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH St.,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
150 DOZEN SPRING KID GLOVES,
AT $1·25.
Beautiful Shades, in Plain and Stitched Back.
BLACK SILKS.
Superb Quality Black Silks for Suits.
Black silks at $1·00—wide and heavy.
Elegant Quality Black Silks, $2 10.
Very Heavy Purple and White Edge at $2·25.
500 yards neat Plaid Dress Goods at 38 cents—suitable for Misses' Dresses.
Black Poplin Alpaca—very cheap.
Handsome Shades of SILK POPLINS, from auction, at greatly reduced prices.
DRESS GOODS in great variety—very low.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
Superb quality Turk Satin Parasols.
Elegant heavy Boiled Silk Black and Colored Parasols, neat styles for Misses.
10,000 yards new Hamburg Embroideries—at very low prices.
Handsome Edgings and Inserting to match.
Handsome Real Point Collars.
Real Valenciennes Trimmed Hdkfs., $4·50 to $6·75—cheapest ever offered.
250 Real Cluny Collars, $1·00—a bargain.
Ladies' French Linen Hdkfs.—a full line.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, extra fine, 25 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Lisle Gloves—new.
100 dozen Whalebone Corsets—very cheap.
50 dozen New Shape Hoop Skirts—made expressly for ourselves.
25 pair extra Fine White Pique, at 50 cents—very low.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.
1t PHILADELPHIA.

M'ELROY
Has Opened at his New Stores,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,
WITH A SPLENDID LINE
OF
BLACK SILKS,
IN GROS GRAINS AND TAFFETAS.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
Cassimeres for Men and Boys,
DRESS GOODS,
42 tuthsim] WHITE GOODS, ETC.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.
NOW OPEN
New Paris Cloaks and Mantillas,
WALKING SUITS
AND
COSTUMES DE VOYAGE,
For Ladies and Misses.
BLACK DRESS SILKS
FROM $2 TO $10
Lace Points and Rotondes.
OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,
Under the superintendence of accomplished modistes is NOW OPEN for the prompt execution of all orders entrusted to us.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
4 5 3t NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

TO THE LADIES.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF
WHITE GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:
NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,
Together with a choice assortment of
COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY.
ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 4 thstu9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 16 75c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·80. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE. [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
LARGEST OPENING OF THE SEASON.
P. A. HARDING & CO.,
No. 413 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN
ON THURSDAY, April 11,
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
STRAW GOODS
Ever Offered in this City, Comprising
1000 DOZEN OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
In all the newest styles and novelties of the season, together with
3000 BONNETS,
Of all the New Shapes.
P. S.—We invite the special attention of the Trade to our opening.
These Goods have been selected with great care, both from Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers.
Several shapes will be offered which are entirely new to this market. 4 6 6trp

SPRING STYLES BONNETS
OPENING THIS DAY.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
3 25 2m

107 EIGHTH STREET 107
RIBBON STORE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.
JULIUS SICHEL
Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.
RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.
French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.
Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.
The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.
Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.
JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

DRESS MAKING
PROMPTLY EXECUTED
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

M. BERNHEIM,
Having reopened the Store
NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will continue his old business,
MILLINERY GOODS,
With the addition of
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.
N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.
All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.
Please give us a call.
Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 823 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 182

OPENING DAY,—The best place to buy Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps, French Flowers, Straw Goods and a full line of Millinery Trimmings, is at THOMAS MORGAN'S
GREAT CENTRAL MILLINERY HOUSE.
Wholesale Department, No. 72 N. FOURTH Street.
Retail Department, No. 408 ARCH Street. 4 1 6t*

MRS. M. A. KING WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, April 9, a handsome assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY,
at No. 1100 CHESNUT Street. Also, a case of French Bonnets. 4 6 3t*